

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST
PASSING SHOWERS
Barometer 29.77

September 1 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 81 2 p.m. 88
Humidity 91 71

September 1 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 84 2 p.m. 92
Humidity 77 50

3009 日二廿月七年卯乙

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1915.

二拜禮 號一月九英港香 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM

TO-DAYS LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

ACTIVITY ON THE FRENCH FRONT.

HAS THE ALLIES' GREAT OFFENSIVE BEGUN?

Another Successful Air Raid.

SOUTH WALES COAL CRISIS SETTLED.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

INTENSE ARTILLERY ACTION BY THE ALLIES.

DIRECTED AGAINST ENEMY TRENCHES, SHELTERS, AND CANTONMENTS.

August 31, 4.35 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that it is worthy of note that there is an intense artillery action by the Allies on the western front.

A communique says that the bombardment continued during the night without notable incidents. Its constant effective fire is directed against the enemy's trenches, shelters and cantonments.

THE COMMONWEALTH WAR LOAN.

CONSIDERABLY OVERSUBSCRIBED.

August 31, 5.25 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne says that the £25,000,000 first instalment of the Commonwealth War Loan of £20,000,000 has been oversubscribed.

SOME EVENTS OF THE PAST WEEK.

(Official Telegram from British Foreign Office)

August 30.
The following are some events of the past week:—Mr. Balfour answers a correspondent complaining of the reticence of the British Press over the air raids and suggests that unpleasant truths are concealed. Zeppelins prefer moonless nights, when navigation is difficult and errors of a surprising magnitude are possible. Why make further voyages easier by emphasising past mistakes. Doubtless much suffering has been caused to innocent persons, though rumour magnifies this out of all proportion. To date seventy-one civilians and eighteen children have been killed and one hundred and eighty-nine civilians and thirty-one children wounded. Judged thus, the cumulative result of successive crimes does not equal a single effort of a submarine which to unconcealed German pride, but to the world's horror, murdered 1180 innocent civilians on the Lusitania. It is easy to reckon airships military successes, no soldier or sailor has been killed and only seven injured, and only one occasion has damage been inflicted which could, by any stretch of imagination, be described as of military importance. The German have published a statement which is alleged to have been taken from an English Corps at (a prisoner), in which General Sir Charles Fergusson is quoted as advising troops, before battle to give the German no quarter. General Fergusson emphatically denies uttering anything bearing any such interpretation.

The Minister for Munitions announces that 100 fresh establishments have been declared controlled under the Munitions Act. An outstanding feature of the market is a sharp drop in the price of home grown wheat, which now comes to market with freedom. The increased supply of wheat is mainly responsible for the lower values, but exceptionally large crops, now harvesting in Canada and the States, available for October, points to a further considerable reduction in the price of bread. The bodies of the crew of E.13 have been brought back to England amid striking manifestations of Danish sympathy.

TO-DAYS LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

MORE AVIATION ACTIVITY.

ENEMY HANGAR DESTROYED.

August 31, 1.40 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam news from Sas von Gent says that an aviator, at three o'clock on Saturday morning, bombed and destroyed, a large hangar at Ghent.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ITALIAN ACTIVITY AT TRIESTE.

August 31, 3.40 a.m.
A Rome communique reports that Italian patrols have pushed towards the summit of Monte Cinto, which is seven thousand feet high and is dominating our positions. At Monte Salubio they found the summit crowned with an infantry detachment with machine guns.

The Italians captured the position despite a desperate resistance. After long inactivity the enemy made a fierce onslaught on the Italians in Cerna but were repulsed.

The Italians have pushed beyond the important village of Plezzo, barring access through the Predil Pass to the Upper Isonzo. The Italians further advanced in the Tolmino section and cleverly outmanoeuvred the Austrians on the Carso plateau, capturing trenches which were full of dead and equipment.

Italian aeroplanes continue to be busy near Trieste, bombing the railway stations.

AUSTRIANS IN FULL RETREAT AT TWO POINTS.

August 31, 5.05 a.m.
The operations in Poland have temporarily eclipsed events in the Italian theatre, which are nevertheless of great importance. The Austrians are seemingly in full retreat at two points. One is in Val Sugana where they are blowing up the bridges and viaducts and destroying roads and railways as they retire to safety within the circle of the nearest defences of Trentino. The other point is in the region of the Upper Isonzo, where the Alpini are wresting an important mountain summit from their grip.

The Italians have not occupied Plezzo, which was entirely at their mercy, but have pushed rapidly eastwards in order to seize further heights.

A correspondent expresses the opinion that the entire line of defences on the northern Isonzo are seriously menaced. The Austrians are in a precarious position here as at Tolmino, Goritz and Sugana, in addition to the loss of a series of stout defences at the latter place.

ALLIED AIR RAID ON ST. DENIS' AERODROME.

August 31, 5.05 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam the Telegraph's correspondent at Ghent gives a graphic version of an air raid.

The allied aeroplanes, he says appeared on Thursday night above the aerodrome of St. Denis. Outside the city the terrific din of wild gunfire, and explosions of bombs were audible to the citizens and were followed by a lurid glare in the sky caused by the burning sheds.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH FACILITIES FOR AMERICAN CHRISTMAS TRADE.

August 31, 3.45 a.m.
According to a message from Washington the British Ambassador has informed the State Department that Great Britain is prepared to allow passage through the blockade to certain goods purchased in Austria and Germany which are destined for America for the Christmas trade.

AUSTRALIAN WORKSHOPS CONVERTED INTO ARSENALS.

August 30, 8.25 p.m.
A message from Sydney, states that Australia is doing splendid work in the production of munitions of war. The Commonwealth Small Arms Factory working double shifts is increasing its already large output, while the New South Wales Government workshops are practically converted into arsenals and are manufacturing machine guns which are believed to be equal to any in the world.

GERMAN TRENCHES WRECKED IN THE WEST.

August 31, 3.40 a.m.
A Paris communique states that artillery actions have taken place at Artois and Quennoy, where the fire wrecked the German trenches and searched the German cantonments. French batteries in F. gone repeatedly stifled the enemy's attempts to open a bombardment. Lively cannonading is proceeding in Lorraine and the Vosges.

THE RUSSIANS.

IMPORTANT REAR-GUARD ACTIONS.

August 31, 3.45 a.m.
A Petrograd communique reports that stubborn fighting continues west of Friedriehstadt. The Germans delivered simultaneous attacks on the Eckau-Nehut railway and the village of Birsbalen. The Russians have assumed the offensive at some points in the Dvinsk district. Fighting continues before the Vilna but the front is approximately unchanged. The Russians continue to retreat on the Niemen-Prispe front, covered by rear-guard actions which repulsed several attacks at Lipsk, they inflicting heavy losses. The rear-guards likewise blocked a big offensive on the Prujany-Gorodets front.

The enemy has changed the disposition of his troops in the Vladimir-Volynski region, making a big offensive. Fighting is now occurring on both banks of the Stys.

AN ATTACK ON MACKENSEN'S FORCES.

August 30, 8.35 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam reports that interest in the Eastern theatre to-night centres around Riga and a fierce Russian attack on General von Mackensen to the east of Brest Litovsk. A Berlin communique says that General von Bulow, belonging to Hindenburg's group, is still fighting for the bridge head at Friedriehstadt, on the river Dwina, some thirty miles south-eastward of Riga. This is an evidence that the Russians are making a great resistance here.

A TURKISH ROUT IN THE CAUCASUS.

August 31, 12.10 p.m.
It is officially reported in Petrograd that the Russians have recently won a victory in the Caucasus, accompanied by the capture of a vast quantity of booty.

The communique records the capture of 5,213 Turkish prisoners, while the pursuing Cossacks killed over 2,000 of the enemy. Also twelve guns, sixteen machine guns and quantities of ammunition were captured.

SIR JOHN FRENCH'S CONCISE REPORT.

August 31, 12.45 a.m.
A report from Field-Marshal Sir John French states that since the 18th inst. there has been only mining activity on the British front.

We brought down enemy aeroplanes, our artillery fired a railway train near Langemarck, and our Flying Corps successfully co-operated in the French aerial attack on the Forest of Houthurst.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

Russia's recent victory in the Caucasus was accompanied by vast booty.

Italians captured an enemy position on the summit of Monte Cinto despite desperate resistance.

The £25,000,000 first instalment of the Commonwealth War Loan of £20,000,000 was oversubscribed.

The enemy after long inactivity made a fierce onslaught on the Italians at Cerna but were repulsed.

The enemy changed the disposition of his troops in the Valadimir-Volynski region making a big offensive.

A conference between the Government and the miners on Monday afternoon settled the South Wales coal crisis.

News from Sas van Gent says that an aviator, at three o'clock on the morning of Saturday, bombed and destroyed a large hangar at Ghent.

A Russian communique records that 5,213 Turkish prisoners were taken and, while pursuing the enemy, the Cossacks killed over 2,000 Turks.

Great Britain is prepared to allow passage through the blockade of certain goods purchased in Austria Germany, destined for America for the Christmas trade.

An Amsterdam telegram says that the interest to-night centres around Riga and the fierce Russian attack on General von Mackensen to the east of Brest Litovsk.

Australia is doing splendid work in the production of munitions. The Commonwealth small arms factory is working double shifts and increasing an already large output.

At Portland, a cutter from the training ship Cornwall, was cut in half by a tug and sank immediately. An officer and 16 boys were drowned. Only four were saved.

It is worthy of note that there is an intense artillery action by the Allies on the western front. Its constant effective fire is directed against the enemy's trenches, shelters and cantonments.

Italians made a further advance on the Tolmino section and cleverly outmanoeuvred the Austrians on the Carso plateau capturing trenches, which were full of dead and equipment.

Aeroplanes appeared on Thursday night above the aerodrome at St. Denis. Outside the city a terrific din of wild gun fire and explosions of bombs was audible to the citizens.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
TO-MORROW.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Saturday, September 4.
Howitt, Phillips & Co.—Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.
Saturday, September 11.
Fourth Gymkhana Meeting—8.30 p.m.

NOTICES

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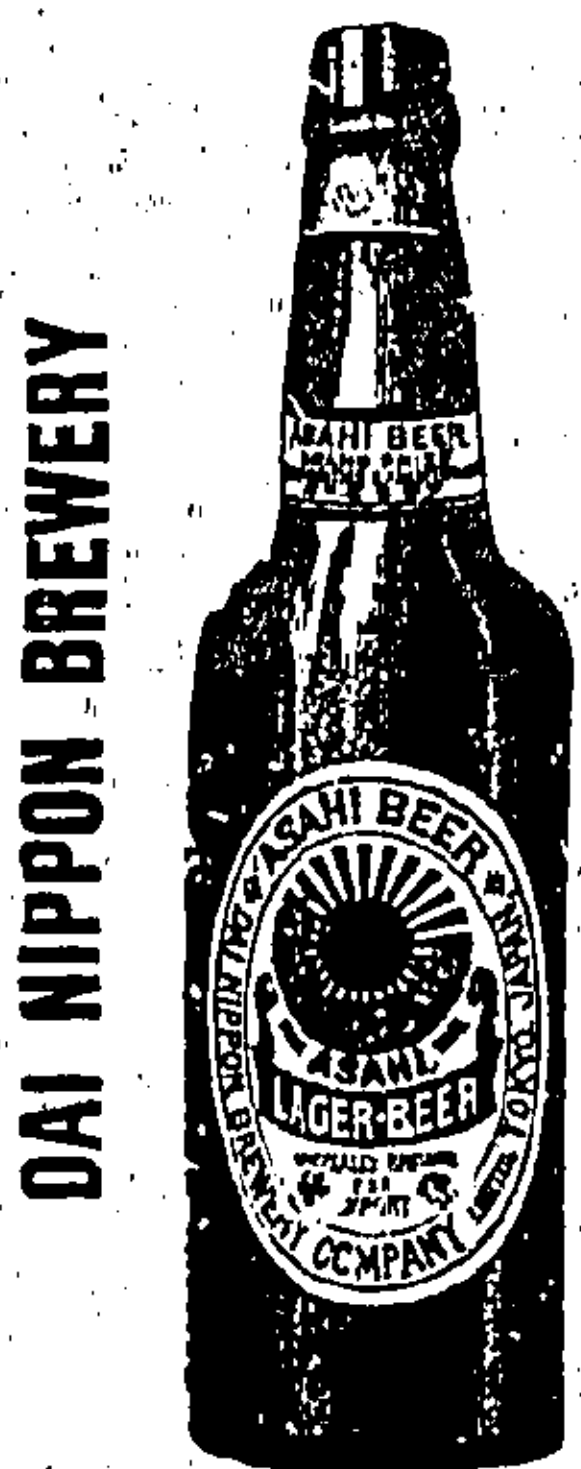
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LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 160, Wellington Street, second floor.
Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913.

NOTICES

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Hongkong, July 14, 1914.

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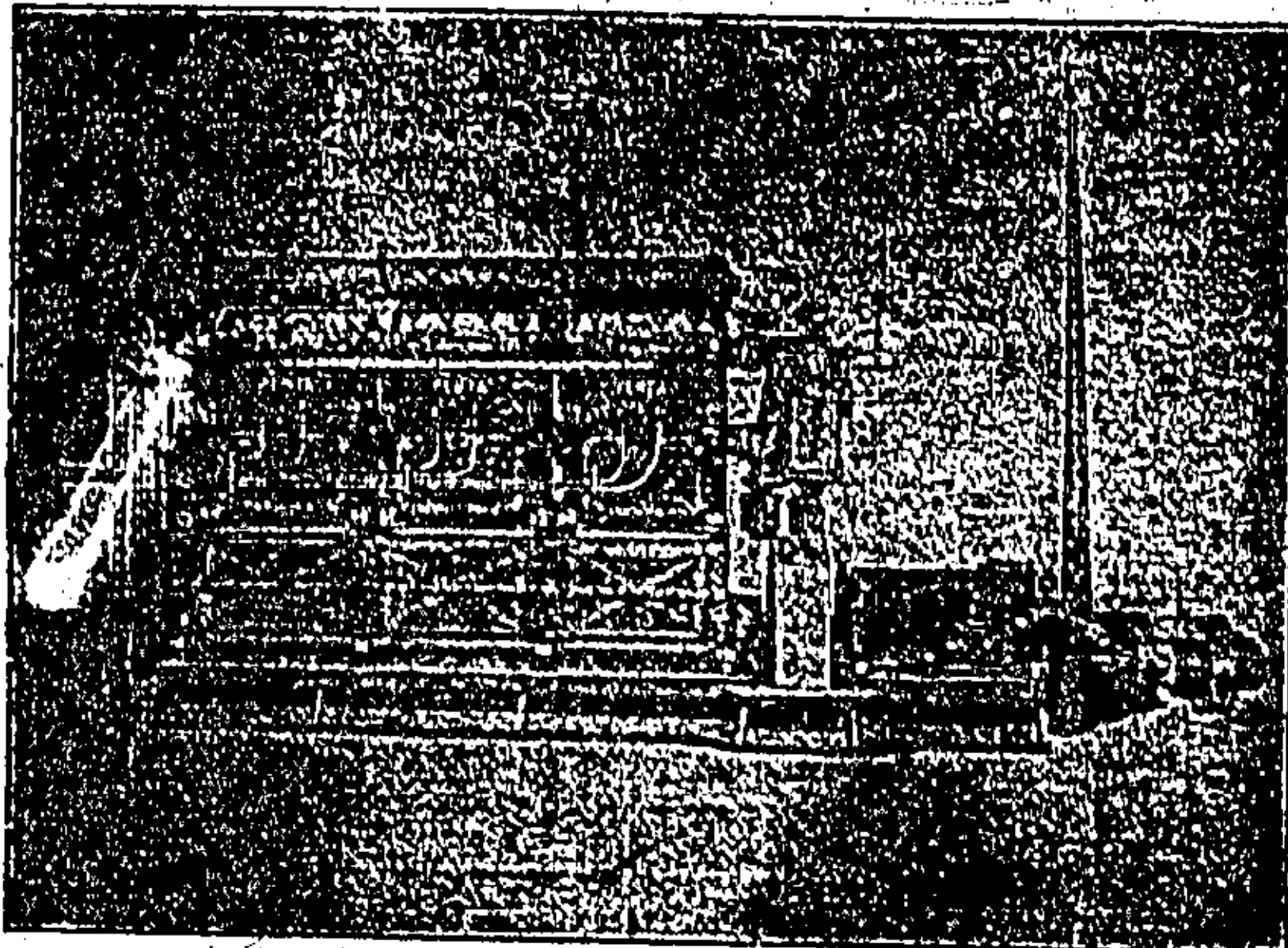
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NOTICES

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OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post

A Glorious Page in History. There shall now be but one South Africa, one great free and freemen-loving land, under the British flag. But more than that has been accomplished. Not only has a menace from without the borders of British South Africa been removed but a great work has also been done within her borders. The Union has lasted but a short five years and, though there was a Union, there was not complete unity of thought and purpose. Who shall deny that comradeship in arms, the sharing of danger and sacrifice, have gone a long way to drawing British and Dutch together as nothing else could have done? The fighting in South-West Africa is but a page in the history of the great war, but it is a page of which the Empire will always have cause to be proud.

Daily Press.

German Submarine Policy. The Deutsche Tageszeitung even went so far as to insinuate that the Chancellor intended to renounce that "warfare," and it was promptly suspended. The American Notes to Germany regarding the sinking of the Lusitania and the Arabican have done nothing to heal this breach between the civil and naval authorities, and at last a point has been reached in the communications between the United States and Germany where Germany has either to acquiesce in President Wilson's demand that the rights of neutrals shall be scrupulously respected—which is impossible except by the abandonment of the piratical campaign Germany has carried on since February last—or else to face a rupture of diplomatic relations. The United States has shown the utmost patience under the latest affront to her national dignity, but we cannot doubt that Germany, with a depleted fleet of submarines, will now recognize the importance of avoiding a rupture with a nation upon whom she doubtless contemplates relying for aid when her defeat brings the great war to an end.

China Mail.

Mines, Shells and High Explosives.

Professor Vivian B. Lawes, in the course of his second lecture on Munitions, which was delivered recently before the Royal Society of Arts, had much to say on the subject of mines, shells and explosives and munitions generally—the all-important topic of the day. Professor Lawes, after briefly recapitulating the substance of his first lecture—reference to which has already been made in this column—said that in their navies Austria and Germany used a powder which was akin to our own, being a nitro glycerine powder. In this war the most serious mistake which had been made was to omit to place from the very beginning absolute embargo upon cotton, for cotton was an absolute necessity in the manufacture of every propellant. If this had been done Germany would now be in a bad position indeed. She had stored cotton before the war, and it was a significant fact that the imports of cotton into Holland, Sweden, and other neutral countries had since the war broke out reached six times the figures of the corresponding months of last year. He trusted that diplomatic methods would be found to stop cotton from entering into Germany—a suggestion which has since been taken by the Government.

For a good solid meal a la Carte or Table d'Hôte with Wines & Liquors of the Best
ALEXANDRA CAFE.



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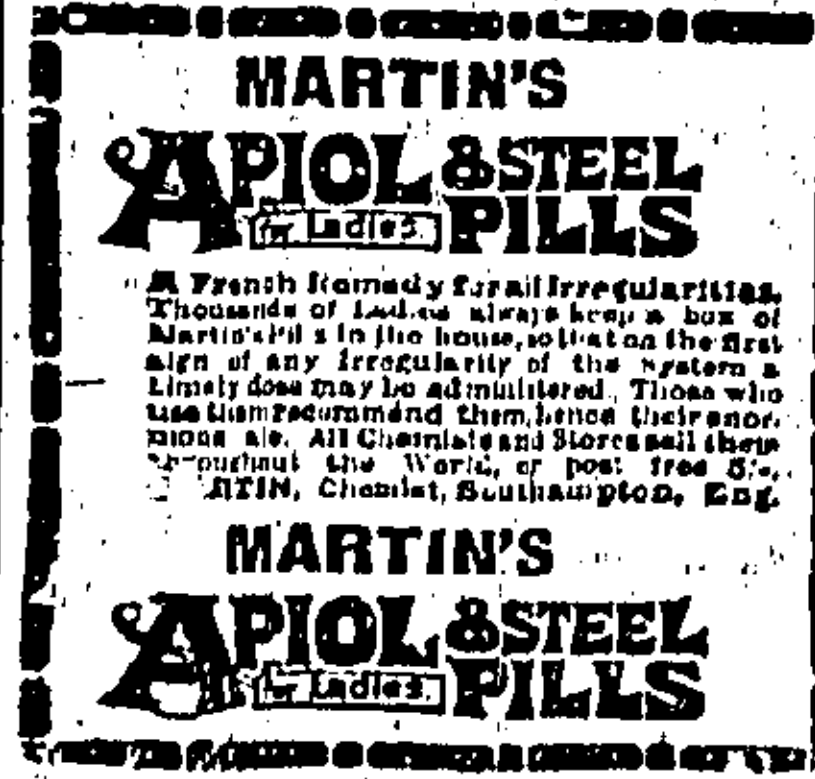
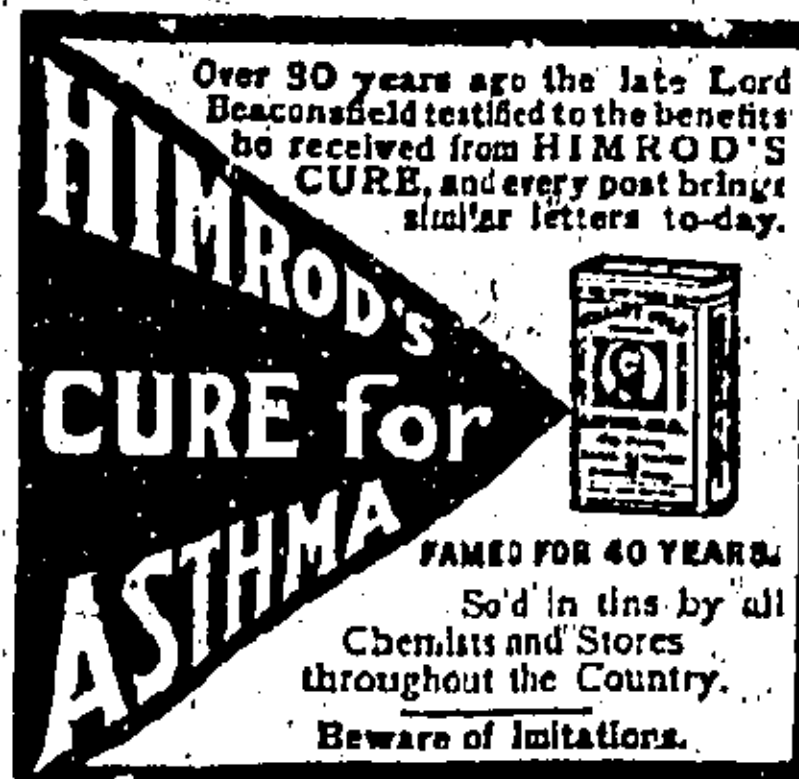
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Hongkong, 18th July, 1913

GENERAL NEWS.

Curious Wills.
The will of Sir John Bingham, just proved, disposes of £340,000 in just ninety words. Commendable as is such brevity, it does not break the record of the man who disposed of all his worldly possessions in three words—"All to wife." Sir James Fitz James Stephen drew up his will in nine words, and Matthew Arnold his in thirteen.

Baby Falls from Express.
The five-month-old child of Captain Harwood, of the Royal Naval Reserve, fell from its mother's arms out of the window of a carriage on the four o'clock express from King's Cross to Grimsby. The baby was picked up by a plate-layer practically unharmed; but Mrs. Harwood, being seized with violent hysteria, had to be taken to Hitchen Infirmary, where she was detained.

Number of Cremations.
Last year the number of cremations in the United Kingdom was 1,279, the largest on record. Since cremation was first legalized in 1885, the number of cremations has been 13,585—at Woking, 3,817; Manchester, 2,001; Glasgow, 540; Liverpool, 717; Hull, 203; Darlington, 109; Leicester, 148; Golders Green, 29; Birmingham, 382; Leeds, 247; Ilford, 230; Salford, 126; and Bradford, 115.

A Whistler Story.
The recent anniversary of the death of James Whistler reminds us of a new anecdote about the painter says the *Globe*. Whistler was calling upon a friend, whose little son sought to arouse the great man's admiration for some infantile sketches he had done. None met with unstinted praise, however; so the lad ran out of the room, and returned with another drawing—this time framed. Whistler exploded in his cackling laugh. "Good lad, good lad," he exclaimed; "he knows the value of a frame!"

Elimination of Superfluous Phrases.
The United States War Department has effected a saving of money by the adoption of a system of correspondence designed to eliminate what are termed "superfluous phrases of a complimentary character." Both military and civil officials have rigidly to avoid forms of address and signature involving the use of "Sir," "I would respectfully," "I have the honour," and so forth. At the head of each letter it is stated by whom and for whom the letter is written; officers signing use only their names, as their rank figures in the heading.

New Indian Chief Justice.
The appointment is announced of Lancelot Sanderson, Esq., K.C., M.P., to be Chief Justice of the Malacca High Court, Mr. Suder, succeeds Sir Lawrence Jenkins, K.C.I.E., who will retire in November next. The new Chief Justice has been Unionist Member for the Appleby Division of Lancashire since 1910, and has been Recorder of Wigan since 1901. Sir George Stappleton, B.A., Secretary to the Board of Trade, has been appointed an ordinary member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, in succession to Sir William Clark. Owing to pressure of work at the Board of Trade, Sir George will not take charge of the Department of Commerce and Industry (to be relinquished by his predecessor) until next March.

Chinese Postal Administration.
Notwithstanding the rapid development of the postal business in this country, the Ministry of Finance has found that each year it loses some half million dollars in this branch of administration and with a view to making up this loss, a proposal has been made by the Ministry for an increase in the present rate of postage. It is suggested that hereafter the postage on letters delivered between different cities of the country should be four cents instead of three as at present. An increase of one third of the present rate is proposed on other mail matter. It is estimated that this will not only enable the Government to make up the loss but will also yield a surplus.

If you have lost your appetite for one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

NOTICE.

Ten Victor Records



which should be in every home

Another group of ten records which are among the favorites in the Victor Record catalog.

- | | | |
|-------|--|----------------------------|
| 64470 | Thy Beaming Eyes (MacDowell) | Braslaw |
| 64300 | Marionettes-Scherzo (Gibert) | Powell |
| 74408 | Samson-Totat Eclipse (Handel) | Williams |
| 74406 | Parsifal-Amlotias Gebel (Song) | Whitehill |
| 87198 | Rock of Ages (Toplady) (Duet) | Gluck-Homer |
| 35322 | a Mammy Jinn's Jubilee-Medley
b Somebody's Coming to My House Medley | Military Band do |
| 33519 | a Miss Caprice Waltz Boston
b Marriage Market-Waltz Boston | Military Band do |
| 35352 | a Hungarian Rhapsody, No. 2 (Part 1)
b Hungarian Rhapsody, No. 2 (Part 2) | Vessel's Band do |
| 35344 | a Hearts and Flowers-Intermezzo
b Glow-worm Idyl | Concert Orch. Pryor's Band |
| 31354 | Past and Present Overture | Sousa's Band |

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS
MOUTRIE'S.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
London, Friday July 23rd.

(Continued from Yesterday.)
Another "Jesse" so we call 'em advertises "Day-to-day and trust-to-morrow." You do, after you have sampled his vintage. You trust to-morrow will come damn quick. I went to the opera the other day, "Faust." It was very good. The old devil shot up the star-trap amidst hell flames, quite in the grand old 180 way. He was a fine devil—a very good actor with an equally excellent voice. In fact all the principals were good—but the chorus! It numbered twenty-two all told, and the stage was a large one. It was worse than Moses singing in the wilderness. (He did sing in the wilderness, didn't he?) And



FRAGRANT AND REFRESHING
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
HONGKONG.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

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The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1915.

"SENSATIONAL PESSIMISM."

Sensational newspaper pessimism—the expression is Mr. Hilaire Belloc's—is still rather more to the fore at Home than one could wish to see it, and one often wonders what purpose the wet blanket fraternity hopes to serve. Pessimism in the individual and in the newspaper are not by any means the same thing. In the individual it is always due to vanity, self-consciousness, love of singularity—or else to some apparently ineradicable disease. In the one case it is mere affectation, in the other most desperately and grimly real. But with newspapers it is another matter. The opinions expressed in an editorial are not those of an individual—or they should not be; they are dictated, sometimes consciously, sometimes unconsciously, to the writer by what is commonly termed "the policy of the paper." Therefore when we find, e.g., one of the organs owned by the syndicate of which Lord Northcliffe is managing director, taking up a line that can only be termed morbidly pessimistic, we naturally look for the motive that has inspired that tone.

From recent Home papers we see that Mr. Belloc, in concluding a war lecture in London, spoke very plainly on the subject of this, which, as he pointed out, "must be either a patriotic motive to spur men on to patriotic efforts by frightening them, or a personal motive of revenge, or of advantage to a private career by sensationalism of some sort." Even supposing, Mr. Belloc goes on to argue that "these politicians and newspaper owners" are acting from patriotic motives "for once in their lives," they are still doing the British cause anything but a service. But he does not believe that the motive is a patriotic one. He believes that, to put it broadly, the men responsible for scaring or attempting to scare the public have an axe of their own to grind, and accordingly should be dealt with promptly by the Government.

With this view most people who remember the scurrilous attacks on Earl Kitchener of three months ago will agree. These particular attacks have, it is true, disappeared, but only to make way for new tactics. There is something more to be considered than the fact that a paper's taking a designedly gloomy view of the position at the front will have an evil effect on the people at Home. In the various British overseas possessions are thousands of readers who are dependent for their information as to the progress of the war on meagre telegrams—and on papers a month or so old. It happens that the class of periodical that has chosen to publish these daily or weekly jeremiads is also the class most in vogue among Colonial readers—or was so till recently. The result speaks for itself. One wonders if it ever dawns on the people who go out of their way to minimise our victories and magnify our difficulties that, in order to serve personal ends, they are guilty of a monstrous act of cruelty to hundreds or thousands of nervous people who instinctively argue "it's in the paper; therefore it must be true." We can only hope that, unless this fooling ceases—and happily it is not on the increase—Government will take strong action. If the authorities have the power to prevent properly conducted journals from publishing news items that are calculated rather to help than hinder it in its difficult task, it can surely also exercise itself to the extent of forbidding the expression of editorial views that are more than likely to depress Britons, to encourage the enemy, and to unsettle many of the native inhabitants of our Colonies.

Cycle Riding in Kowloon and Hongkong.

After our various complaints as to the practice of the riding to the danger of the public that is so persistently carried on by many of the Asiatic and Eurasian youths of this Colony, it is extremely gratifying to us to find that the police have taken up the matter. The young man who appeared before the Court yesterday on this charge was, in the magistrate's opinion, not riding to the danger of the public. Credit is nevertheless due to the constable concerned, for his vigilance, and we hope that other members of the police will show a like activity in keeping an eye on the cycle brigade. On this side of the Harbour the Queen's Road still seems to be the favourite neighbourhood for riding either without a bell or else for refraining from ringing one. On Saturday afternoon a small Chinese boy was as nearly as possible run over near Flower Street by an older compatriot, presumably of the well-to-do class, who rode at a furious speed and made no attempt to ring his bell. And, by the way, it is usually among this class of Chinese that offenders in this respect are found. Many coolies and workmen use bicycles but we have rarely seen them attempt to play fast and loose with the law and the comfort of Europeans, as their wealthier friends seem to think they can do. The really ill-bred Chinese are not of the working class at all, but are the wealthier youngsters who appear to think, since the Revolution, that the possession of a smattering of English entitles them to be more or less a law to themselves.

The Children's Recreation Ground. Taking of yesterday's cycle case, we gather that much of the dangerous riding takes place round about the strip of ground which is supposed to be set aside as a playground for European children. In connection with this ground we hear various complaints from our readers, and one of these is that the seats which were erected for the youngsters are not infrequently converted, during the evening, into lounging places for idle Chinese. Another reader states that he has been obliged to forbid his little ones to use the ground, on the score that overtures of friendship are continually being made by adult Chinese and others to the children playing there. No sensible parents care to have their children talking continually to grown-ups who are entire strangers, and we would suggest that measures be taken to reserve this ground entirely for children and their amusements. On Shamen such a patch is set aside and adults, of no matter what nationality, are strictly forbidden to trespass upon it. Cannot the same be done here?

Novelists and Practicality. Yesterday we published some skilful remarks of the *Globe* on the subject of Mr. Hilaire Belloc. The writer finishes: "Happy thought. Why not hand over the government of the country to a committee of novelists?" There's my true word spoken in jest. We are not going to say that we would like to see the Empire "run" by novelists, but we maintain that some exceedingly practical men could be found among the ranks of well-known British and French writers who would take the shine, as they say, out of many of our professional politicians and business men. There is no more practical man living than Kipling—for a start; and his mastery of technical matters has many a time staggered some very ultra-knowing persons. For general world knowledge one would go far before one found a man to beat "Pierre Loti," Joseph Conrad, Morley Roberts (among literary men who are not essentially novelists) Hilaire Belloc. Again, Sir Gilbert Parker, while he has done work that has undoubtedly placed him in the front rank of novelists, has proved often enough that he is a sound and shrewd politician. We would certainly rather see the nation's affairs in the hands of any or all of these men, than have them mis-handled by many of the gentlemen whom the public has, at one time or another, trusted with the management of its affairs. All we ask is that H. G. Wells be forbidden to have any "say" in the matter.

DAY BY DAY.

HOW OFT THE SIGHT OF MEANS TO DOILL DEEDS.
MAKES ILL DEEDS DONE.—King John.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 84; fine.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 77; fine.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 34 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 34 published.

The Mails.

Siberian Mail.—Due per a.s. Anhui to-day.
Canadian, U. K. and U.S. Mails.—Closed per a.s. China to-day at 11 a.m.
Australian Mail.—Closes per a.s. Changsha to-morrow at 11 a.m.
Canadian and U. K. Mails.—Close per a.s. Titan to-morrow at 2 p.m.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per a.s. Chennan to-morrow at 3 p.m.

Up to the Minute—Share Market News.

Closing prices:—
Banks.—\$815, sales.
Douglas's.—\$72, buyers.
Hongkong C. and M. S. S. Co. Ltd.—\$21, sellers.
Shell Transport.—91/ sales.
Hongkong and K. W. and G. Co. Ltd.—\$75, buyers.
Hongkong and W. P. D. Co. Ltd.—\$74, buyers.
Leco Kang Mow.—\$88, buyers.
China Light and Powers.—\$435, buyers.
H. K. Ropes.—\$28, buyers.
China Sugars.—\$120, sales.
Shanghai and Hongkong W. Co. Ltd.—\$93, buyers.
Union Waterboats.—\$17, buyers.
Hamprey's Estates.—\$6, buyers.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 19 3/8d.

To-day's Anniversary.
To-day is the 15th anniversary of the routing of the Boxers round Peking and the British occupation of Peking.

Committed for Trial.

The three men, who were charged with armed robbery at 168 Lung On Street, Wanchai, on August 21, were committed for trial this morning by Mr. J. R. Wood.

A Shopkeeper's Complaint.

A Chinese shopkeeper, of 92, Des Vaux Road, has complained to the Police that at various dates he entrusted a tailor with cloth to be made up into clothing to the value of \$290. The tailor is missing.

Boy Missing.

Mr. Pope, foreman fitter in the Royal Naval Dockyard, has reported to the Police, that yesterday between 7 a.m. and noon he entrusted his Chinese boy with jewellery to the value of \$263 and \$320 in money. The boy has not reported himself since.

The Obstruction Nuisance.

Before Commander O. W. Beckwith R.N., at the Marine Court this morning Sher Singh, watchman of the Ping On Wharf, charged Wong Fuk-yan, boatmaster, with unlawfully lying alongside the said wharf in such a manner as to obstruct the access of other vessels thereto on the 21st ultimo. Defendant was fined \$10.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

Approximate statement of Traffic Receipts, for week ending 28th August, 1915.

	Receipts Aggregate for week.	Receipts for 35 weeks.
This Year:...	11,407	381,703
Last Year:...	9,752	408,795
Increase:...	1,655	
Decrease:...		27,092

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

ON THE FRENCH FRONT.

Things Waking Up.

There is a mild hint in this morning's wires, taking them together, at a general waking up of affairs all round, so far as the Allies are concerned. Of two portions of the great battle field—the Caucasus and the Carnic Alps—we have heard little or nothing for some while. The success or failure of the Allies in these two regions is of considerable more than minor importance. We have never yet been told what the Russian objective in the Caucasus is, and it is only from time to time that the insertion of a stray place-name gives us any clue to the actual geographical progress made by the Russians here. It would seem that almost the only thing worth annexing in Asiatic Turkey is the railway that runs to Samsat, but, so far as we remember the last scene of a Russian victory was somewhere in the neighbourhood of Erzurum—a far cry from the railway or from an overland march in the direction of the Dardanelles. That the Turks are not numerically weak down there is pretty clear from the fact that over five thousand of them have just been captured.

Italian Successes.

Reuter's explanation of the absence of news from the other front mentioned—Carnia—is that there has been "long inactivity" there. It will probably take most of us a good while to realise fully what mountain fighting means: the necessary, though none the less wearisome, delays, the multiplied dangers and the eternal difficulties of transport. Unless we try to bear these things in mind we shall never give the Italians anything like half the credit they deserve for the plucky and patient struggle they are making, not only on this particular front but in the Tyrol and down on the Isonzo as well. What has to be admitted is that they have already made good their claim to be the finest mountain fighters in the world—or at any rate to share that honour with some of our own Indian troops. That the Austrians have entirely failed to dislodge them or to penetrate into Italian territory themselves after all this while, is an indication of how little their German allies have to hope from this quarter.

"It is Worthy of Note."

It is worthy of note, says a later Reuter wire, that there is intense artillery activity among the Allies on the Western front. It is indeed, for no army begins an offensive unless it is sure of its supplies. We have had various hints in the Home wires that the shell difficulty had been got over, and the stirring up of things on the Franco-Belgian front, as well as down in Alsace, looks like a very practical confirmation of these. We hear nothing of any big battle, but not a day goes by without recording some score, the importance or unimportance of which we shall learn later. Another thing worthy of note is the steadily increasing success of the Allied airmen. Taking one fact with another it looks as though we are justified in regarding the long-anticipated offensive as having begun.

Other Wires.

In the East the offensive is being carried on by both parties: by the Russian in the Divinsk district and by the enemy in the neighbourhood of Vladimir Volinski, while there is something more than mere scuffling going on on the Riga road. Another wire says that Britain is prepared to make certain concessions to the Americans over the blockade. This is so like a certain type of politician that we have at Home and never seem to be able to get rid of: the type that mistakes shillyshallying for policy and that utterly refuses to learn from past experiences. If we stand aside to let goods pass out of Germany and Austria to America, shall we not also have to stand aside and let the money due for these go to the enemy?

INDO-CHINA S.N. CO.

Rumours of Fusion with P. & O.

There have been one or two features in the Industrial-Miscellaneous section says the *Globe* of July 27. Among shipping shares Indo-China Steam Navigation Preferred and Deferred have again been supported on a report of a coming fusion with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

CANADIAN SEAMAN IN TROUBLE.

Charged with Vagrancy.

Charles Charters, a Canadian seaman, at present unemployed, was charged before Mr. Wood at the Police Court this morning by Inspector Gordon, with being a vagrant.

The Inspector explained that the defendant deserted from the s.s. Dumeltan and the police had been looking for him. Later he went to Japan returning upon the P. and O. s.s. Malta from which ship he also deserted. For the last three months he had been living upon his wits.

The defendant was remanded to the House of Detention, Inspector Gordon promising to endeavour to find a ship for the man.

OPIUM GROWING IN KUEICHOW.

Large Crops in Wuchuan District.

The Kueiyang Correspondent of the N. C. D. News writes under date of August 4:—

A foreign friend living at Tsung (five days north) writes me that so much opium was gathered this year in the Wuchuan district (still further to the northeast) that farmers in Tsung declare that they will sow opium this year. On a recent visit to Kaiok (three days north) I heard that many in that district say the same and for the same reason.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Police Reserve Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (Reserve) state:—

Patrols.

Wednesday, September 1st.
5.50 p.m. Bailey, Cartwright, Battenfield, Arnold and Banja. Also Acting-Inspector J. M. Wong and Sergeant Wei Wing Sam to patrol with Crown-Sergeant Langley.

8.50 p.m. Sergeants Un Hew Fan, Wong Kwing Tin, B. W. Tape, Peter Wong and James Wong. Also Sergeant Sirdar Khan to patrol with Wittchell.

Thursday, September 2nd.

5.50 p.m. Five men to be detailed by O. C. Portuguese Co. Also Sergeants Silva and Ribeiro to patrol with Inspector Watt.

8.50 p.m. Sergeants C. C. Moon and Chow U. Ting, and three men to be detailed by O. C. Chinese Co. Also Sergeants Boleho and Rozzi to patrol with Inspector Taylor.

Friday, September 3rd.

5.50 p.m. Chief Inspector Mason, Sergeants Lammet, Silva-Netto and A. E. Alves. Also Potter and Martin to patrol with Inspector Wilden.

8.50 p.m. Five men to be detailed by O. C. Portuguese Co.

Parades.

(Central Police Station 6 p.m.)
All with Rifles, except Recruits.

Wednesday, Sept. 1st.—Nos. 3 & 4 Chinese Platoons. All Chinese recruits under Chief Inspector.

Thursday, Sept. 2nd.—No. 3 & 4 Portuguese Platoons, Details from Portuguese Co., and Band Recruits under Crown-Sergt. O. M. S. Alves.

Combined Parade.

All ranks will parade under the D. S. P. at the Central Police Station at 5 p.m. on Friday, Sept. 3rd. Parade in multi, with rifles.

Only those warned for Patrol duty on that day will be excused from this parade.

"Duty Reminders" Book.
Men warned for patrol are made responsible for obtaining this at the D. S. P.'s Office.

A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

LEADING EVENTS IN THE GREAT WAR.

Extracts from the war news contained in the "Hongkong Telegraph" of September 1, 1914.

America Indignant at German Destruction.

The destruction wrought by the Germans in Louvain has aroused intense indignation in America, where the Press compares the German methods with those of the Japanese, who gave notice of the blockade of Tientsin.

Alarmist Reports Disproved.

Lord Kitchener's statement (regarding the four days' battle) has completely disposed of the steadily growing crop of alarmist reports regarding the situation in France. The Allies now occupy a line extending from the south of the Somme inland along the river and past the fortresses of La Fere and Laon, then eastward towards Mezieres. The correspondent of the *London Daily Telegraph* at Amiens says that the new line of the Allies is infinitely stronger than any held before, while the disproportion in numbers has been reduced. Fighting is reported from Bapaume, twenty-five miles from Amiens.

Fresh Troops Fight Russia.

A Russian official report says that fresh German troops have appeared on the frontier and have taken the offensive at some places. The battle continues along the whole Austrian front. The Russians have assumed the offensive south of Lublin marching through country which is covered with Austrian corpses. Some of the troops have been fighting for a week, but the vigour of their attacks is unabated. The Russians have captured numerous guns and quickfiring and are steadily advancing on Lemberg, the capital of the Austrian province of Galicia.

Battle of Heligoland: Casualties.

The official account of the Heligoland naval action says that small cruisers and destroyers daringly attacked the Germans. Some of the British ships were knocked about but the superior gun power and strength of the individual British ships told. The crews of the five German vessels sunk totalled twelve hundred, of whom nine hundred perished.

Australia's Second Contingent.

Australia has decided to raise a second contingent.

LOCAL.

A Rating Order issued by Major General F. H. Kelly, C.B., contains the following:—The G. O. C. desires to place on record his satisfaction of the excellent report he has received from Captain Fitzmaurice, R.N., of the way in which the Detachment of the 2nd Bd, D.O.L.I., under Captain Ward and Lieutenant Marshall, carried out their duties as Marines on B.M.S. Trinidad from 5th to 25th August, 1914.

AMERICAN NEWS.

(VIA MANILA.)

Decisive Fight in Mexico? Washington, August 23.—The forces of Villa and Carranza are now lining up in central Mexico for what promises to be the decisive battle in their long struggle for supremacy.

Former San Francisco Grafter Released.

Washington, August 23.—Abe Ruef, the San Francisco grafter, who with Mayor Schmitz, was condemned to prison several years ago, has been released by the governor of California on parole.

Cloudburst in America.

Washington, August 24.—A cloudburst of unprecedented magnitude has inundated the southeastern portion of Missouri and portions of Arkansas. The train service has been demoralized. Many deaths and much suffering are reported from the inundated district.

Starvation in Mexico City.

Washington, August 24.—A Mexican courier who left Mexico City on August 13 has just arrived in the United States and reports a serious famine in the capital. Several people, he says, have died of starvation, and immediate relief is necessary to avoid further deaths from this cause.

MOTOR
BALANCE.FROM THE WOMEN
OF HONGKONG.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST NO. 1.

The following is the first subscription list for the Motor Balance, to be purchased by the women of Hongkong:

Mrs. Austruther, "Anne," Mrs. R. Baker, Mrs. Barlow, Miss Baylin, Mrs. Boucher, Mrs. Burzic, Mrs. Obatham, Mrs. Char-ohill, Miss Clark, Mrs. Craddock, Miss Kathleen Craddock, Mrs. A. E. Crapnell, Rev. Mother Superior French Convent, Lady Rees-Davies, Mrs. Dealy, Miss Margaret Dealy, Mrs. Dickson, Miss Agnes Dickson, Miss Joyce Dickson, Mrs. Eukins, Miss G. Fiddes, Miss Gains, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Green, Mrs. H. Hancock, Mrs. Brotherton-Harker, Mrs. Ho Fook, Mrs. Ho Kom-tong, Lady Ho Teng, Mrs. William Humphreys, Mrs. F. W. James, Mrs. Kemp, Mrs. Looker, Mrs. Lowe, Mrs. Martin, Lady May, Miss Phoebe May, Miss Iris May, Miss Dione May, Mrs. Milroy, Mrs. Moxon, Mrs. Newall, Miss Nind, Mrs. Pattenden, Miss Pauline Pattenden, Mrs. Pentreath, Mrs. Ralphs, Miss Marie Rosario, Mrs. Murray Scott, Mrs. Shellim, Mrs. Sidford, Miss Middleton-Smith, Mrs. Stabb, Miss Margaret Stabb, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Tutoher, "A. W.", Mrs. Wakeman, Miss Wilkinson, Rees Davies.

Total \$994.00

KWANGTUNG FLOOD
RELIEF FUND.

Subscription List No. 37.
The Tung Wah Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Kwangtung Flood Relief Fund:

T.T. from the Chinese Commercial Society of Jamaica \$200 = \$2,206.00.

Ping Kee Chan of Ipoh, Perak, \$1,000.

Confucian Society (Balance) \$874.78.

T.T. from Chino-Siam Daily News, \$675.00.

Mr. Chan U Shing of Serak, Perak, \$500.00.

Staff of the Compradore Dept. Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd. (3rd Collection) \$75.00.

Mr. Chan Pak Hang \$40.00.

Mr. Wong Yat Chin \$30.00.

Mr. Hung Hok Yau \$30.00.

1 Subscriber of \$18—2 of \$5 each and 1 of \$3.89 \$31.89.

Already acknowledged \$503.961.78.

Total \$509,425.33.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:

August	Tons
1	242
2	238
3	214
4	243
5	211
6	221
7	235
8	229
9	226
10	225
11	215
12	240
13	232
14	214
15	204
16	214
17	213
18	215
19	213
20	208
21	213
22	203
23	214
24	208
25	215
26	208
27	206
28	211
29	192
30	189
31	202

Total to 31st inst. 6,717

Daily average 216.68

THE WAR LOAN.

Nearly £600,000,000 Subscribed.

In the House of Commons on July 15. The Chancellor of the Exchequer.—With the leave of the House, I desire to make a statement with regard to the new War Loan. Since the lists were closed on Saturday last estimates have appeared in some of the newspapers that subscriptions have been received to the amount of between £700,000,000 and £800,000,000. I would like to say at once that such a total as that was neither expected nor desired. It would have created quite an unnecessary disturbance in our business financial arrangements, and, indeed, I may go further and say that had any such amount as £800,000,000 been in view, I should have found it necessary to close the lists.

The actual number of subscribers to the Loan through the Bank of England has been 550,000 (cheers), and the actual amount subscribed for £570,000,000. (Cheers.) I would just like to remind the House that this gigantic total represents only new money (hear, hear); it does not include any amount of stock which will be issued for the purpose of conversion. I would also like to remind the House that it does not include any subscriptions through the Post Office. As regards the Post Office we must not forget that applications did not close on Saturday, and that consequently the figures up to last Saturday do not by any means include the whole amount of subscriptions. But up to Saturday last through the Post Office 547,000 persons had applied for a total sum of £15,000,000. (Cheers.) I regret to say that I am unable to give the House any figures at the present time with regard to the number of vouchers sold, but here again, as this is a continuous process, I shall be able to give the House probably a more accurate statement and forecast in two or three weeks' time than it is possible to give now.

This huge total of nearly £600,000,000, which is far and away beyond any amount ever subscribed in the world's history (cheers), has only been obtained through the patriotic response of the whole people. (Cheers.) I cannot speak without emotion of the efforts which have been made by every class of the community to scrape together all the resources upon which they could lay their hands in order to subscribe to the Loan. We must not forget that when an application of this kind is made it can only be made in respect of available resources. We must remember that the markets have been practically closed for the sale of all securities, that thousands of people who would have been willing to sell securities were unable to sell because there were no buyers, and consequently this sum represents actual subscription of everything that was available. That has been obtained not only by the patriotic response of the whole nation, but by the unanimous assistance of the whole Press. (Cheers.) I wish on behalf of the House to express our thanks to the efforts which the Press have made to secure the success of this great national effort. (Cheers.)

All classes have been equally concerned. The private individual, the trading interests, and the great banks—joint stock and private—all have contributed to this gigantic total, and we owe, as a nation, thanks to all.

I would also like to refer in the most appreciative terms to the work done by the Bank of England. Those who consider what it means to receive in such a short space of time applications from 550,000 subscribers, to keep the work down, and deal with all the variety of applications, and the gigantic correspondence entailed, can understand what the great labours of the Bank of England have been, and how successfully they have carried them through. This has been an exhibition, a necessary exhibition—of the unrivalled financial resources of the British Empire. (Cheers.) They have been thrown into the scale in this war, and it is a declaration to our Allies and to our enemies alike that this United Kingdom will prove faithful to its trust in the cause of the Allies (Cheers.)

BENCH AND BAR.

Mr. Justice Gompertz and a Delay.

When Mr. Justice Gompertz took his seat in Court this morning to hear an action in which the counsel engaged were Messrs Sharp, K. C., Alabaster, Potter and Jenkin, he said: I fixed this case this morning for 10.30 and at that time no-one was here and my clerk tells me he understood the solicitors in the case had made an arrangement that they should not come into Court until eleven o'clock. Well, I heard nothing about this and I was waiting in my room for ten minutes, robed. I am very glad if it has been convenient to the profession in any way, but it is not at all convenient to me to have arrangements of which I know nothing.

Mr. Sharp: I think my Lord there was a misunderstanding. His Lordship: I fixed the time with the Chief Justice for 10.30 and that time was communicated to Mr. Safford, the Chief Justice's clerk. Mr. Sharp:—I think the other Court had not finished then. We were there for a judgment which we thought would take half an hour, but which took an hour to read—until twenty minutes to eleven. We thought when it was running over 10.30 you would be informed. We were told a communication had been sent to your Lordship that the judgment was taking very much longer than we supposed it would. We supposed it would be finished by 10.30 and it went on for another ten minutes, and then we were told you had been communicated with.

Mr. Potter: I think the Bar understood my Lord, that your Lordship had been informed, and the solicitors also thought that your Lordship had been informed the case would not come on before eleven o'clock.

His Lordship: I was told that at a quarter to eleven.

Mr. Sharp: My friend and I my Lord, and I am sure we can associate the solicitors names with the observation.—We all regret that your Lordship should be subjected to any inconvenience.

His Lordship: A misunderstanding.

Mr. Potter: We very much regret your Lordship should have been delayed.

The incident then closed.

CONVERSION OF CONSOLS

In last Saturday's issue "Banker" wrote criticising Sir Felix Schuster's scheme for the conversion of Consols, and now L. G. S. sends me a letter says the *Globe* of July 27 in which he says: The remarks by "Banker" appear to me to be both incorrect and misleading. Surely the point is that by converting you obtain a first-class terminable security in place of one which has no compulsory redemption date, and which may decline still further in value. Converting is equivalent to holding Consols until 1925 and then realising £73 8s. 8d. per cent., as the following calculations show:—

£300 Consols are convertible into £200 War Loan, with, say, an additional £1 17s. 6d. interest due on the Consols on October 5.

£2000 War Loan in ten years produces ... 90 0 0
Add above Consol interest ... 1 17 6

£300 Consols in the ten years produces ... 75 0 0

Profit ... 15 17 6

Add compound interest on this profit of £1.10s. per annum, at 4½ per cent. ... 3 8 8

To this add redemption value of the £200 War Loan in 1925 ... 200 0 0

220 6 2

and divide by 3 ... 73 8 8

Should the redemption be postponed until later, or a new loan be created at a higher rate of interest, the profit would be still greater.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FISH

WE HAVE RECEIVED A NEW SHIPMENT
OF SELECTED
FILLET HADDOCKS
AND
KIPPERS.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.



DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING FOR VANCOUVER
AND PUGET SOUND PORTS
OVERLAND FREIGHT VIA GREAT
NORTHERN RAILWAY.

The s.s. "ROBERT DOLLAR"

Captain R. L. Morton, on the berth on or about 24th Sept.
For Freight Rates and space apply to

Phone 792

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

3, Queen's Building,
V. M. SMITH, Manager.

THE LATE MR. A
WALMSLEY.INTERMENT AT HAPPY
VALLEY.

Mr. Arthur Walmsley, late of the Taikoo Sugar Works, whose tragic death was reported in last night's issue, was buried in the Protestant cemetery at Happy Valley yesterday afternoon.

The deceased was an ex-soldier and a very keen volunteer, and a big detachment of his late comrades together with some of the Volunteer Reserves, followed the body to the graveyard. It was noticeable that quite a large number of officers was present, including Colonel Chapman, V.D. and Major Macdonald. A firing party from No. 2 Section Artillery Battery to which deceased belonged, was in attendance and, at the close of the Burial Service, read by the Rev. V. H. O. Moyle fired the customary three volleys over the grave. The Last Post was omitted.

Among the mourners were members of the Taikoo staff, and it was also interesting to see that several Indian watchmen from the Sugar Works also attended to pay their respects to the dead man.

EUROPEAN CONVICTED.

Officer Disobeys Captain's Orders.

Before Commander C. W. Beckwith R.N., at the Marine Court this morning, A. MacLean, master of s.s. Madawaska, charged L. McLaren, chief officer of the same ship, with unlawfully disobeying his orders on board ship on August 28.

Complainant stated that McLaren had been chief officer of the ship since May. The ship arrived at Hongkong on August 24, and during the stay, defendant had been under the influence of drink, causing trouble with the crew and influencing the other officers to drink. On August 28 defendant disobeyed his command, refused to look after the stowage of cargo in the ship and was very insulting, being drunk at the time.

Defendant stated that he always did his work to the best of his ability, and on the date mentioned he was under the influence of liquor but "not drunk", he could do his work.

His Worship found him guilty of the charge and sentenced him to seven days' imprisonment without hard labour.

TELEGRAMS.

SOUTH WALES MINERS.

CRISIS SETTLED.

Router's Service To The "Telegraph." London, Received Sept. 1.
A conference, between the Government and the miners, this afternoon, settled the South Wales coal crisis.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

COLLISION.

TRAINING SHIP CUTTER
SUNK.

London, Received Aug. 30. I
A river disaster has occurred at Purfleet. A cutter from the training ship Cornwall was out in half by a tug and sank immediately, an officer and sixteen boys being drowned. Only four were saved.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.FOR VANCOUVER AND
SEATTLE.

The Steamship

"UNKAI MARU"

will be despatched on or about the 20th September.
For freight please apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON
& Co., Ltd.
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st Sept. 1915.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—4 h.p. Motor Cycle, with side-car, late 1914 model.—Apply "X.Y.Z." c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

BELLE VIEW HOTEL.

Shauiwan Road.

Telephone No. 907.

On Saturday, the 4th September, and
Sunday, the 5th September.

A GRAND DISPLAY OF
FIREWORKS

will take place at the above Hotel,

Commencing from 8 p.m. to 11 p.m.
Admission 50 Cents.

W. GALLAGHER,
Manager.

Extra Cars run to
Belle View Hotel,
Hongkong, 1st September, 1915.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—A large quantity of China & Glassware, Table and Bed Linen. For permit to view and full information apply to the Agent, Pacific Mail S.S. Co., King's Building.

TENNIS



SHOES - SOCKS

- - SHIRTS - -

BELTS SCARVES

- - SWEATERS - -

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.

16 DES VŒUX ROAD.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 346.

LADIES FOOTWEAR.

- SMART -

GOLF BROGUES

NOW ON SHOW.

INSPECTION INVITED.

J. ULLMANN & Co.

ALL KINDS OF

JEWELLERY, WATCHES, BINOCULARS ETC.

EXQUISITE DESIGNS FULLY GUARANTEED BEST MAKE

Special Bargains in Gold Pocket WATCHES.



COLUMBIA

RECORDS.

2472 THE KITTIES KOURSHIP
THREE BLIND MICEBand H.M.
Scots GuardsFAMOUS BAGPIPE RECORDS OF
MARCHES, STRATHSPEYS, REELS ETC.

Pipe-Major Forsyth (The King's Piper)

and

Pipe-Major Ross (H.M. Scots Guards)

CALL OR PHONE 1322

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.,

6, DES VŒUX ROAD.

THE LEADING BRAND

OF

HOME BOTTLED GUINNESS' STOUT

ON THE MARKET

THIS FAMOUS BRAND
OF STOUT

IS RECOGNISED BY ALL CONNOISSEURS

AS A STANDARD OF QUALITY

AND PURITY.

SOLE AGENTS

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.,

WINE MERCHANTS.

Tel. No. 135. 6, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

SHIPPING

THOS. COOK & SON,
Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
Bankers, &c.

Held Office for the Far East—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG. SHANGHAI: 2-3, Foochow Road. YOKOHAMA: 32, Water Street. MANILA: Manila Hotel.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY. TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD. BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates. LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing sailings and fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free, on application. Chief Office—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	20th Sept.	1st Sept.
TAIYUAN		24th Sept.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Batterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 93.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

WESTWARD

The S.S. "Dunera," tons 5,399, Capt. Munro, will be despatched for Spore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta on the 2nd Sept.

The S.S. "Japan," tons 6,013, Capt. Seddon, will be despatched as above on the 15th September.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Aug. 31, 1915.

Agents.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST
RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. and CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

WEDNESDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

THURSDAY, 2nd SEPTEMBER.

8.00 a.m. Honam. | 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.
10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer	\$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night Steamer (also for return by day Steamer)	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer	4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer	8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sui Tai, Tons 1651. | s.s. Taishan, Tons 2006.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 5th SEPTEMBER.

The Company's Steamship **TAISHAN** will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. SUI AN.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., & THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Sainam, 589 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or via Wuchow by the Company's direct Steamers **LINTAN** and **SANUI**. These vessels have superior cabin accommodations and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
(HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor),
Opposite the Blake Pier.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration—

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	Atsuta Maru Capt. T. Sato	T. 16,000 {THURS., 9th Sept. at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama	Saki Maru Capt. Noma Tamba Maru Capt. Nagasuye	T. 12,500 {TUES., 7th Sept. at 4 p.m. T. 12,500 {TUES., 21st Sept. at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	T. 13,500 {TUES., 14th Sept. at 4 p.m. T. 9,000 {FRI., 15th Oct. at 4 p.m.
CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Rangoon	Tosa Maru Capt. Takano	T. 10,000 {FRIDAY, 3rd Sept.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo	Rangoon Maru Capt. H. Nomura	T. 8,000 {MONDAY, 16th Sept.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	T. 9,600 {SUN., 12th Sept. at 10 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama		
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama		

{ Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London 1st Single Yen 600.	To Marseilles 1st Single Yen 550.
" " 2nd Single " 400.	" " 2nd Single " 350.
" " Return " 900.	" " Return " 825.
" " Return " 600.	" " Return " 550.

To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York	\$69.13.0
" " " " Montreal	\$60.3.0

To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single	\$25.
" " " " 1st Return	\$7.10/—

To Sydney, 1st Single \$40.	To Melbourne 1st Single \$41.
" " 1st Return \$72.	" " 1st Return \$73.16/—

To Yokohama, 1st Return \$150.	To Kobe 1st Return \$135.
" " 2nd " \$90.	" " 2nd " \$83.

Round-the-World, Yen 1,045.

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Chenah	2nd Sept. at 4 p.m.
WWEI & TIENTSIN	Huichow	3rd Sept. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	5th Sept. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Teau." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teau."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

S.S. "Anhui," "Chenah," "Liangchow," "Luchow," "Yingchow," and "Sinkiang" with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wuchow.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong 1st September, 1915.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjikinix	JAPAN	in port	JAVA	1st Sept.
Timanoeck	JAPAN	in port	JAVA	1st Sept.
Tillwongx	JAVA	6th Sept.	JAPAN	12th Sept.
Tillaroemx	JAVA	9th Sept.	S'HAJ	15th Sept.
Tillatjap	JAPAN	13th Sept.	JAVA	15th Sept.

x Wireless Telegraphy.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

[15]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 14th Sept., at noon.
Nippon Maru	22,000 - 18 knots	28th Sept., at 10.30 a.m.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	12th Oct., at noon.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	9th Nov., at noon.

First Class to London	£71.10.	Return (6 months) £120.
First Class to New York	£60.	" " £96.10.
" " " San Francisco	£45.	" " £68.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway. Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, OALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO. THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Anyo Maru 18,500 - 18 knots Friday, 10th Sept. at noon.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

K. DOI, Acting Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
St. Albans		17th Sept. 11 a.m.
Empire	13th Sept.	6th Oct. "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Halching	J. S. Thomson	FRI. 3rd Sept. at 3.00 p.m.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	TUES. 7th Sept. at 3.00 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas LaPraik & Co.,
General Managers.

Tientsin Shipping Sta.
The total number of ships entered and cleared at Tientsin, 1914 were 2,295 ships of 2,899,120 tons, showing an increase of 236 ships of 407,168 tons over the year before. Of the total 38.3 per cent. were British, 31.4 per cent. Japanese, 18.6 per cent. Chinese, and 6.7 per cent. German up to the outbreak of the war. Refloating Work of s.s. Bengloe. It is reported that renewed efforts will be made shortly to save the Ben Line steamer Bengloe, which went ashore on Moyane Reef off the Philippines, and was abandoned as a total loss. Capt. Hessel, a well-known Manila sailor, is in charge of the operations, and is said to be confident of success.

Notice to Mariners.

Notice is hereby given that a new channel has formed to the westward of the Nintau Rocks in the approach to Pagoda Anchorage, Min River, and that a black Nun Buoy has been established to mark the western extremity of these rocks. The Buoy marking the channel to the eastward of the Nintau Rocks are retained in their positions. By Order of the Inspector General of Customs.

Freight Rates Advance.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha announces an advance in freight rates from the Pacific coast to Japan; Shanghai, Hongkong, and Manila. The rate on flour and wheat to Japan will be \$5.50 for 2,000 pounds and to Shanghai, Hongkong, and Manila \$6. Lumber to Japan will be \$9 a 1,000 board feet and to Shanghai, Hongkong, and Manila \$11. Salt fish to Japan will be \$6.50 for 40 cubic feet, and to Manila, Hongkong, and Shanghai \$7.50. Japanese Current Shipping Circles.

The Japanese vessels now engaged in the Hokkaido lumber trade total more than 50. The current coast steamer freights of Japan remain generally firm, excepting the Moji-Yokohama coal rate, which is quoted at ¥1.35 per ton. The Muroran-Yokohama coal and the Dairen-Yokohama Bean Cake rate are quoted at ¥1.70 per ton and 16 sen per picul respectively. The Muroran-Honolulu rate continues stiff at ¥9.00 per ton. The bulk of Japanese vessels in Australian waters, which total over 30, will be relieved of their services by the end of next October, to be transferred to European service under foreign charter after the expiry of their respective charter parties. Messrs. Samuel, Samuel & Co., Messrs. Sale, Fraser & Co., etc., of Japan, are now seeking for suitable Japanese vessels for the service. The steamer freights in England are firm enough to attract Japanese vessels, as shown below:

The Plate Great Britain 65 shillings per ton. Bombay Great Britain 52 shillings per ton. Karachi Great Britain 42.6 shillings per ton. Vladivostok Great Britain 80 shillings per ton. American Atlantic ports Great Britain 95 shillings per ton.

GERMAN NAVAL SPY
EXECUTED.

Rosenthal's Mission to England. It was announced officially on July 15 that the prisoner Robert Rosenthal, who on July 6 was tried by court-martial on charges of espionage, was found guilty and sentenced to death. The sentence was duly confirmed and was carried out yesterday morning says the Globe.

Rosenthal is the third spy whose execution has been announced. Carl Lody was shot at the Tower of London on November 8 and Muller was similarly executed on June 28.

When Rosenthal's arrest was reported it was stated that he confessed he was sent to England by the German Admiralty to obtain naval information. He was caught on the point of leaving the country, after being here only a short time. His trial took place in camera at the Middlesex Guildhall.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Pindon, Haddock, Kippers &c.
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
W'WEI & Tientsin	Chipsang	Thur. 2nd Sept. at noon
HOIHOW & Haiphong	Taksang	Fri. 3rd Sept. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Tuansang	Sat. 4th Sept. at 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE	Sulsang	Sat. 4th Sept. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Choyang	Sun. 5th Sept. at noon
SHANGHAI	Kwongsang	Tues. 7th Sept. at noon
Kobe & Moji	Yatsing	Fri. 10th Sept. at 6 a.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat. 11th Sept. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried. Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei. Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan. For Freight or Passage.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.
Telephone No. 215.



R.M.S.P. THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Subject to change without Notice.

HOMEWARD.

For Steamer Date of Departure
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.
SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.
For freight and further particulars, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.
Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 10. Agents. 19

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.
Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.
For Freight and Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.
Telephone No. 215. Agents. 14

TO SAIL

"INDRA" LINE LIMITED.

TO

BOSTON & NEW YORK, VIA
PANAMA CANAL.

For freight, passage and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. 9 Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1915.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK
VIA SUEZ.

THE Steamship

For Freight etc. apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.
General Agents.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1915.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination	Vessel's Name	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Marseilles via Ports	Amazon	M. M.	4, Sept.
Vancouver via S'hai & Japan etc.	Monteagle	C. P. R.	8, Sept.
M'les, L'don via S'pore etc.	Atsuta M.	N. Y. K.	9, Sept.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Sardinia	P. & O.	10, Sept.
London	Bloem'stein	B. L. L.	17, Sept.
L'don, B'bay via Usual P. of Call	Nankin	P. & O.	24, Sept.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Via Tientsin via K'lung & S'hai & Co.	Chilango M.	O. S. K.	3, Sept.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan & Co.	Manohuria	P. M. Co.	7, Sept.
Victoria, B.C., & Seattle etc.	Ati M.	N. Y. K.	7, Sept.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile			
Ports via Japan	Amyo M.	T. K. K.	10, Sept.
San F'co via M'la & Japan & Co.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	28, Sept.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan & Co.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	30, Sept.
San F'co via Manila & Japan & Co.	Persia	P. M. Co.	19, Oct.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	14, Sept.
Australian Ports via Manila	Taiyuan	B. & S.	24, Sept.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS, AND JAPAN.

Bombay & S'pore, Port S'ham, Penang & Colombo	Maru	O. S. K.	4, Sept.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	4, Sept.
Java	Tjikini	J.C.J. L.	1, Sept.
	Tjimanock	J.C.J. L.	6, Sept.
Bombay via S'pore & Colombo	P'gon M.	N. Y. K.	6, Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Paul Lecat	P. & O.	6, Sept.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Kore	M. M.	6, Sept.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haimun	D. L. Co.	7, Sept.
Shanghai	Nankin	P. & O.	10, Sept.
Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Banri M.	N. Y. K.	11, Sept.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	12, Sept.
Anping & Takao via Swatow and Amoy	Soshu Maru	O. S. K.	18, Sept.
Shanghai	Tjipanas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjitaroem	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjibodas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.

TO SAIL

"GLEN LINE"

(McGREGOR COW & Co.) LTD.

For Genoa, London & Hull

For freight and Further Particulars, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.

Hongkong 9th July, 1915.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. MANOHURIA will sail from Manila on the 31st August, making her due to arrive at Hongkong on Thursday, September 2, at noon.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The P. M. s.s. CHINA will be despatched from this port on Wednesday the 1st September, at noon for San Francisco via Manila, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

The P. & O. s.s. NORE left Singapore for this Port on the 29th August, a.m. and is due here on the 3rd September at about daylight.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Halobing, Br. s.s. 1967, J. B. Thomson, 22nd Aug.—Foonchow, 19th Aug. Gen.—D. L. & Co.	
Madawaska, Br. s.s. 2,262, A. MacLean, 24th Aug.—Manila, 21st Aug. Gen.—B. L.	
China, Am. s.s. 3,185, H. Thompson, 25th Aug.—San Francisco, Gen.—P. M. S. Co.	
Tean, Br. s.s. 1,353, Trowbridge, 27th Aug.—Manila, 24th Aug. Gen.—B. & S.	
Sulsang, Br. s.s. 1,778, H. Simpson, 27th Aug.—Hongkong, 24th Aug. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Changchow, Br. s.s. 1,207, G. Morse, 28th Aug.—Bangkok, 21st Aug. Gen.—Rice & S.	
Prometheus, Norw. s.s. 1,027, O. Valen, 27th Aug.—Bangkok, 20th Aug. Gen.—Rice-Chinese.	
Tanaka Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,954, 30th Aug.—S'pore, 27th Aug. Gen.—D. and Co.	
Tjikini, Dut. s.s. 1,281, W. H. Lap, 29th Aug.—Amoy, 27th Aug. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Kumakata Maru, Jap. s.s. 774, M. Tadokoro, 30th Aug.—Bangkok, 20th Aug. Gen.—Rice-Chinese.	
Tungus, Norw. s.s. 1,039, C. Cornelissen, 28th Aug.—Swatow, 28th Aug. Gen.—Rice-T. & Co.	
Daigi Maru, Jap. s.s. 662, T. Komih, 30th Aug.—Hollow, 29th Aug. Gen.—O. S. K.	
Aki Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,002, T. Moma, 30th Aug.—Shanghai, 27th Aug. Gen.—N. Y. K.	
Ayo Maru, Jap. s.s. 5,728, H. S. Smith, 30th Aug.—Moji, 25th Aug. Gen.—Chinese.	
Tjimonock, Dut. s.s. A. W. La Nooy, 30th Aug.—Ching Wan Tao, Gen.—J. C. J. L.	
Yuensang, Br. s.s. 1,128, W. M. Moony, 31st Aug.—Manila, 28th Aug. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Footec, Chi. s.s. 8,597, B. Migrope, 31st Aug.—Bangkok, 28th Aug. Gen.—B. & S.	
Taksang, Br. s.s. R. A. Matthews, 30th Aug.—Haiphong, Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Dagin, Norw. s.s. 397, A. I. Salvesen, 31st Aug.—Touman, 28th Aug. Gen.—T. & Co.	
Salama, Br. s.s. 2,987, Gardiner, 31st Aug.—Mauritius, 14th Aug. General.—B. L.	
Tsingtau Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,349, 31st Aug.—Chingwan Tao, 24th Aug. Gen.—D. & Co.	
Atrons, Br. s.s. 4,092, 31st Aug.—Singapore, 28th Aug. Gen.—B. & S.	
Kwangtshai, Chi. s.s. 1,555, C. Somers, 31st Aug.—Shanghai, 27th Aug. Gen.—C.M.S.N. Co.	

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

FIRST EXTRA

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1915.

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

Hesitation and Jealousy.

The tangle of Balkan politics has even yet not been unravelled by the shrewd fingers of diplomacy or cut by the sharp scissors of war writes Mr. A. Wyatt Tilby in *United Empire*. The Near East still trembles on the brink of intervention, while Australians and New Zealanders fight for the ancient capital of the Byzantine Empire—a calling in of the new world to redress the balance of the old that might make old Icarian and Porphyrogenitus turn in their tombs. More than once this last ten months it has seemed that the die was cast, and this or that minor Balkan State had made its terms with this side or that of the Great Powers; but then have come delays, excuses for delays, from anxious onlookers, further negotiations, more comings and goings of diplomats and changes of untable Ministries, and finally the only thing that has been decided has been the decision to do nothing. It is these things that make the impatient Western European begin to realise how interminable is that jungle of discordant ambitions which is called the Near Eastern question.

So far, it must be admitted, the Germans have had the best of it. Delay is all to their advantage, since it is unlikely that any of the Balkan States would intervene to help the Teutonic Empires or Turkey, and the most they can hope for is a timid and enforced neutrality. The Balkan States know their destiny should Germany win in the war: it would be vassalage, political and economic dependence on Berlin, control of their industry and even of their social aspirations. Prussian bureaucracy and commercial traveller and commissionaire. The little kingdom of Serbia knows what that would mean from her experience of the tyranny of Vienna and Budapest of recent years. But Viennese bureaucracy has just that touch of inefficiency which makes it bearable; the bureaucracy of Berlin has a completeness which makes it almost intolerable even to Germans if they are not Prussians.

It may be asked, then, why did not the Balkan States seize their opportunity to strike a blow at the Power which menaces them? There are two reasons for their refusal or delay. (1) They are jealous of each other. (2) They were not, or are not, convinced that Britain, France, and Russia would win, and it would be bad business for the smaller people to be on the weaker side.

We may take the second reason first, unfettering as it is to our mind. The Balkan States, it must be remembered, know little directly of England and nothing of the British Empire; what little news they have got in their newspapers has come largely from German sources. Balkan Statesmen have remembered the admirable part which British diplomacy played in the Balkan settlement after the war of 1913; but they have also been aware that Britain was not a great military power, and the statesmen of the Near East are the least likely men in the world to realise the effect of sea-power. Whatever else the British Navy may do, it cannot steam up the Danube or bombard Belgrade.

At the outbreak of war they were equally sceptical regarding the military power of France. They had heard of scandals, political influence in military circles, unreluctance, shortage of equipment, and they knew that there was nothing of this in the German Army. They knew that Germany and Austria-Hungary together could at a pinch put between twelve and fifteen million armed men in the field before they were beaten—and it was possible that some of those millions would be thrown against

any Balkan State that decided to throw in its cause with the Allies.

On the other hand, they knew the military power of Russia. But when Russia was conquering Galicia the Balkan States were not ready; when she was overrunning Hungary they believed it was too late; now that Russia has retreated from Hungary and given up the greater part of Galicia they have an apparently convincing demonstration of the strength of the German Army. It needs some courage to enter the arena when the German Army is almost on the frontier of the Balkans.

These were the order reasons which compelled a passive attitude. The more subtle reasons lay beneath the surface. It is true that every Balkan State desires to see the Turk driven out of Europe, and Constantinople the ancient mother of civilisation in those countries, restored to Christendom. But each State was, and is, jealous of the other. The Balkan League broke down immediately after the first Balkan war; it has never been restored. Each Balkan State has territorial ambitions inconsistent with those of its rival; each desires, in the Biblical phrase, to remove its neighbour's landmark.

It may be worth while to summarise these ambitions, the bulk of which have now become an open secret. Roumania, the most advanced State in the Near East and in many ways the most powerful, wishes to expand on the West as far as the River Theiss, which runs practically due north and south from the Carpathians to the Danube and out to the Kingdom of Hungary almost in two. By this readjustment Transylvania, a beautiful alpine region, as well as some of the most fertile plains in Hungary, would fall to Roumania. The population in this district is mainly Roumanian in sympathy, apart from the ruling Magyar caste; it has urged Roumanian intervention and will not feel that its political destiny is assured until it sends representatives to Bucharest.

The consummation of this ambition can obviously only be achieved by active intervention on the part of Roumania, since it would wipe half Hungary off the political map and therefore seriously diminish the territory and the fighting strength of the Dual Alliance. But this ambition of Roumania, which is inconsistent with the integrity of the Dual Alliance, also brings her into diplomatic conflict with two of the Entente Powers. Her designs in the north infringe on the attractive little mountain country of Bokovina, to which Russia has also a claim, while Serbia in turn claims the trans-Danubian section of Hungary in the south. If Germany wins Roumania will get nothing, not even gratitude for non-intervention, since her neutrality has taken on a friendly cast at times; if the Entente wins, Serbia is assured of a strip of land which will give her both shores of the Danube and place Belgrade (which lies on the south bank close to the junction of the Theiss with the Danube) some distance from the frontier. This must spoil Roumania's plan of a natural frontier formed by the Rivers Theiss and Danube.

While Roumanian ambitions are not likely to be achieved in full whichever side wins, even a partial fulfilment is inconsistent with absolute neutrality. The Germans ascribe her hesitation to the fact that she is a Latin State struggling in a sea of unfriendly Slavdom, but the other Latin Powers of Europe have co-operated with the Slavs against the Teutons in this war, and the Germans have therefore deceived themselves in their summary of the situation. Roumania has no racial quarrel with the Slavs, and her Latin sympathies have been touched by the intervention of Italy in the

critical hour of the war, and for Roumania too the hour has now come, since the enforced retreat of Russia from Hungary would make the military cooperation of Roumania of far greater value than seemed possible six weeks ago. If she intervenes now, before the Dual Alliance have strengthened their economic position by the ingathering of the Hungarian harvest, Roumania will exert considerable influence on the fortune of the war. But for States, as for individuals, the hour sometimes strikes—and passes.

Bulgaria, the near neighbour, occasional friend and more usual rival of Roumania, has also her ambitions. The statements of Sofia are not noted for the modesty of their claims, and at the present moment Bulgaria desires strips of territory from all her neighbours—Roumania, Serbia, Turkey, Greece. She is aiming at the frontiers she could probably have obtained at the end of the first Balkan war, had she not thrown away her gains in the disasters of the second. In particular she claims the strip of territory given up to Roumania in 1913 in the name of the balance of power; she has also certain claims, which could perhaps be enforced, in Thrace. In the troubled region of Macedonia the Serbo-Bulgarian treaty of 1912 assigned certain districts definitely to Bulgaria and marked out a contested zone, the ownership of which was to be settled by the arbitration of the Czar. Bulgaria now demands that the whole of this latter region shall be made over to her.

From Greece she demands the districts of Kavalla, Drama, and Serres, the second lying north of Kavalla and the third west of that region. Now, a few months back, M. Venizelos, the Grecian leader who has triumphed at the recent elections, was ready to consider the cession of Kavalla as the price of reconstructing the Balkan League and in return for generous compensations in Asia Minor. The Balkan League has not yet been reconstructed, Greece has obtained nothing in Asia Minor because she has remained neutral in the Dardanelles, and Bulgaria demands more than Greece has ever been prepared to consider.

Greece also has her ambitions both in Asia Minor and in Turkey. Her people, voting for M. Venizelos recently, voted for the fulfilment of those desires; but national destinies are not fulfilled in the ballot box in war time. Had Greece joined with Britain and France in the opening of the attack on Constantinople she would have had a legitimate claim to a great share in the spoils of victory; but she remained neutral, and her position as a bargainer with the Entente Powers has undoubtedly been prejudiced by the active intervention of Italy. Every neutrality who enters the arena diminishes the chances of reward for those that remain outside. Even now, after a decisive general election, it would be folly to reckon on a speedy intervention by Greece. M. Venizelos has a majority, but he is not yet in power; even when he becomes Prime Minister, the illness or the obstinacy of the King may stay his hand. The King of Greece is notoriously pro-German, and in a country like Greece with single-chamber government, the influence of the Crown in politics is always direct and frequently decisive.

The rival claims of the three States—the Type's Attente, as they have been humorously nicknamed—are not inspiring of respect or admiration, and a complete account of the bargaining and bartering of the past year would probably disabuse those innocent souls who anticipate, if not a new heaven, at least a moderately new earth, from this war. Perhaps, after all, there are certain advantages in secret diplomacy.

A WILL CASE.

Revocation of Probate Sought.

Before Mr. Justice Gompertz in the matter of Ho Wo Lam, alias Wo Wan Ping, deceased, Ho Shan Yau, plaintiff, of 2a, Park Road, claimed to be the natural and lawful brother and next-of-kin of the deceased and that such he is entitled to letters of administration of the estate which were granted to Ho Cheng Shi, Queen Victoria Street, the defendant, on January 22nd, as guardian of Ho Shan Yau, alleged to be the adopted son and one of the next-of-kin of the said deceased. Plaintiff asked that the letters of administration be called in, revoked, and declared null and void on the grounds that the defendant had no interest in the estate of the said deceased, and also that he had no right to be elected guardian of Ho Shan Yau, and that defendant was not entitled to administer the estate of the deceased, and that such letters of administration were granted irregularly, as no proof had been made of any conditions entitling the defendant or Ho Shan Yau to administer the estate of the said deceased.

Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., and Mr. C. G. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. Grist) were for plaintiff, and Mr. Eldon Potter and Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. F. X. d'Almeida and Mr. Haywood, of Mr. Leo d'Almeida's office) were for defendants.

Mr. Sharp, outlining the case, to Sir William Rees Davies, the weak said that the defence had placed upon them the burden of proof of all the affidavits, which were familiar to his Lordship and were very simple. In the family of Ho there were originally five brothers. The family lived and did so to-day in Sai Lam Village, near Canton, where there was the family house and also the ancestral tablets. Early in the eighties the No. 2 brother founded a theatrical business with which his Lordship had had to deal previously, and sometime subsequently a theatre was also opened at Hongkong, the Wah Kee. The No. 4 brother was placed in charge of the Hongkong theatre and No. 2 looked after the business in Canton. In 1893 No. 2 died, and before his death promised that his brothers should have shares in the business. In the following year a family agreement was drawn up in relation to shares. This agreement was also, *inter alia*, a partnership agreement.

His Lordship here remarked that he had previously had to deal with an action by the same family in relation to the estate, and if counsel thought that the points to be raised in the present case were likely to brief the opinions he had expressed in the previous action he would ask his learned friend Mr. Justice Gompertz to take the case.

Mr. Sharp said that no doubt points would arise in the present case in which his Lordship gave an opinion before.

The Chief Justice—And supposing I have to judge this case, I should have to be governed by the decision of the majority.

Mr. Potter explained that he did not think that the present case affected the previous one in any way.

Subsequently the Chief Justice and counsel adjourned to Chambers to discuss the point.

It was subsequently decided that the action should be heard before the Paines Judge and the case came before his notice this morning.

Counsel went on to argue his contention that a concubine had no right to be elected guardian whether the matter was regarded under the Chinese or English law. He put it to his Lordship that although the taking care of a child is entrusted to the women's department, that of

"SERVING THE GERMANS."

What Welsh Soldiers Think of the Strike.

The following expressions of opinion on the South Wales strike have been obtained from former miners who have enlisted in Welsh regiments, and are now on leave from the front or in hospital:—

Sergeant-Major L. Evans: "I don't know what to think of my fellow workers. I know that most of them are as patriotic chaps as you would find anywhere in England, and they were greatly out of it when they were forbidden to enlist; but if they had set themselves to form an army for serving with the Germans they could not have done it better. It will be bad reading for our boys at the front."

Sergeant E. Williams: "I took part in the last great strike. I know how hard the Welsh employers can be, and I am looking forward to fighting the men's battles after the war, but I would beg of them for the sake of their own class who are fighting under such terrible conditions in Flanders to call a truce for the time being. At the same time I think the country ought to see to it that the employers do not make big profits out of the nation's need."

Sergeant Abbott: "It is a source of great pain to me, and will be to all of our boys in the fighting line that our comrades in the pits should stab them in the back in this way. That's what it amounts to. But don't think they are altogether in the wrong. The employers haven't acted in a very patriotic way, and my advice is to make compromise out both ways."

Lance-Sergeant Ellis: "It's playing the German game, and playing it low enough. If the strikers could only be sent to spend their idle days in sight of the firing line then the trouble would not have been vain, for they would come back so keen for work that they would jolly soon make up for lost time. Reading news of this kind means a relapse for patients in hospital and a fit of depression for men in the trenches."

THE ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

FIRST AID EXAMINATION.

Police Class.

Hon. Lecturer, Dr. McKenny. Hon. Examiner, Dr. W. V. M. Koch. The undermentioned Members of the Police Force have qualified for the Certificate in First Aid.—Kenneth W. Andrews, Edward John Ellis, Ernest James Field, Peter Boyd Garner, William Henderson, Harry Kirkby, Patrick Murphy, Andrew Nicoll, Harry John Paterson, Alexander Reid.

The Examiner Reports that the Candidates displayed a very good knowledge of the subject, only 1 obtaining less than 80 per cent of full marks.

(Sd) E. RALPHS, Hon. Secretary Hongkong Centre.

guardian for the purpose of the administration of the estate of the adoptive father, or for the purpose of managing property, would never, under Chinese law, be entrusted to a Chinese woman to the exclusion of a man. In China they would seek males to the exclusion of females for the administration of property even outside the circle of mourning. They would show that in any case, any sort of guardian, even for personal attendance upon the infant, could not be elected by an infant. It would be repugnant to Chinese law upon the subject that an infant should elect any person to act as guardian. The case was adjourned.

JUDGMENT.

A Question of a Mortgage.

Sir Wm. Rees Davies, in Original Jurisdiction, at the Supreme Court this morning gave Judgment in an action in which Tong Shan, of No. 3, Breezy Terrace, is the plaintiff, and Fung Ping Shen and Fung Yee Chai, of No. 58, Bonham Strand, the defendants. The plaintiff claims a declaration that the property, Inland Lot No. 558, (204, Bonham Strand East) is vested in him absolutely, free from encumbrances; or, in the alternative, that the plaintiff is absolutely entitled in equity to the said property free from any encumbrances. Plaintiff also asks for the delivery up of possession of the premises, and of a mortgage, dated the 31st December, 1913, and for an account of the rents and profits of the premises from the 21st January, 1915, until possession is given up.

Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. G. Hastings, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings) was for the plaintiff, and Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C. (instructed by Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, was for the defence.

In delivering judgment his Lordship said this was a case of some complexity and involved the duty of determining which of two innocent parties was to suffer by the fraud of a third party. He regretted that his attempt to effect a compromise proved ineffectual. The plaintiff, Tong Shan, who resided in the United States of America for a number of years, in 1909 decided to invest money in landed property in Hongkong as was shown by the correspondence passed between him and a man Tong Yuet Po who was living in Hongkong and who was a relative of the plaintiff's. Throughout the case they had been described, for convenience sake, as uncle and nephew, although as a fact they were merely classmates, and the relationship in so far as British genealogy was concerned was not correctly described. But for the purpose of this judgment he would adhere for convenience sake to the description mentioned.

Various letters passed between them as to the purchase of property here, and in 1909 the plaintiff remitted the sum of \$58,000 in instalments to be invested by the nephew in the purchase of real property. The nephew on September 7, 1909, purchased under an assignment of that date certain property in Bonham Strand. He executed the assignment in the name Tong Shan and made no mention of the fact to the vendors or their representatives whether he was negotiating as principal or agent in the matter. The correspondence however clearly demonstrates that the purchase was effected with the money remitted by the uncle. The nephew on subsequent dates executed certain mortgages on the property also in the name of Tong Shan which were apparently paid off and re-assignments taken. On December 11, 1913 he executed a mortgage in favour of the defendants to secure the sum of \$12,000 and he signed in the name of Tong Shan as in the previous assignments. He made no representation of his acting other than as principal in the matter and he was so regarded by the mortgages, the defendants.

The uncle had no knowledge of the extension of this mortgage until the Spring of 1914, and this action is brought by him to set it aside.

On becoming aware of the existence of the mortgage he endeavoured in June, 1914, to secure himself by getting an assignment from the nephew to himself of the property in question, subject to

the mortgage. That deed recited the assignment of 1909, and the defendant's mortgage, and alleged that the purchase money was provided by the uncle and the property assigned to the nephew as trustee for the uncle. This was followed by a solicitors' letter on the plaintiff's behalf, in Jan. 1915, informing the defendants that their mortgage was ineffectual, and action followed. The plaintiff alleges that the legal estate passed to him as Tong Shan under the assignment of September, 1909, and that the subsequent mortgage was made without his knowledge or authority, and that the execution in his name to the document was a forgery. The defendants allege that the nephew contracted with them as principal and as Tong Shan which was one of his names; and that he acquired under the assignment of 1909 the legal estate, subject to a possible trust in favour of the uncle, assuming the uncle to have found the purchase money. As regards the name Tong Shan the uncle claimed it to be his name admitting however that the nephew had an alias in the name of Tong Shan which contained wholly distinct characters. For the purpose of this judgment when Tong Shan, the name alleged by the uncle to be that of the nephew was referred to he would style it Tong Shan (B).

The first question to be decided was to whom did the legal estate pass under the original assignment of September 17, 1909? On the part of the plaintiff it was contended that the legal estate passed to him. The defendants alleged that the legal estate passed to the nephew as Tong Shan subject to a trust possibly in favour of his uncle the plaintiff.

He would now state the reasons which led him to find that the Tong Shan the grantee named in the deed was in fact the plaintiff and not the nephew. The nephew's absence from the Colony was an unfortunate factor in this case. It was however, not unnatural that a man who had admittedly been guilty, to use a mild expression, of serious delinquencies and misconduct should avoid exposure in Court. Now it was admitted that the nephew signed both the agreement for purchase and the subsequent deed of purchase in the name of Tong Shan. Did he sign as agent for his uncle (the plaintiff) or in his individual capacity as purchaser subject to a trust in favour of his uncle, who admittedly found the purchase money? It was not, as he had already said, suggested that he disclosed in any way either the name of the principal or purported to act in any overt manner as an agent either at the time of the purchase of the property in 1909 or at the negotiation of the mortgage to the defendants in 1913; and it was admitted that the defendants had no notice of any agency when they executed their mortgage, if in fact such agency existed.

Then as regards the respective claims of the uncle and the nephew to the name of Tong Shan. It was not denied that the uncle's name was Tong Shan although like most Chinese he had other aliases. The uncle however emphatically denied that the nephew whom he had known for nearly twenty years had ever had any right to use or in fact previous to these transactions had ever claimed to use the name Tong Shan.

Continued on Second Extra.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT

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LOST: Black and white Pekinese pug dog, G.A. HASTINGS, 107 The Peak.

NOTICES.

G. R.
PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.
KING'S REGULATION
No. 10 of 1915.

The Undersigned, His Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, publicly notifies all whom it may concern that it has been decided by His Majesty's Government that delivery of goods already sold to enemy firms in China must be completed by the following time limits:

Not later than August 25th, 1915, in respect of goods already in stock in China:

Not later than five days after arrival in the port of discharge in China in respect of goods which left the United Kingdom prior to July 25th, 1915 but which have not yet arrived in China:

Not later than September 26th, 1915, in respect of goods which left the United Kingdom after July 25th, 1915, but which have been handed to an inland carrier for shipment before July 26th, 1915.

Delivery of goods to enemy firms in China will not be permitted after the dates mentioned above.

Sd. J. N. JORDAN,
His Britannic Majesty's Minister,
Peking August 14th, 1915.

N.B.—In accordance with instructions dated August 20th from His Majesty's Minister at Peking it is hereby notified in reference to the above that goods from any British Colony or Dominion will be accorded treatment precisely similar to goods from the United Kingdom.

Sd. E. C. WILTON,
Acting British Consul General,
Canton.

Canton, August 26th, 1915.

G. R.
NOTICE.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony, should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Hongkong 9th, July, 1915.

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4.00 PM to 5.00 PM	" " " "
5.00 PM to 6.00 PM	" " " "
6.00 PM to 7.00 PM	" " " "
7.00 PM to 8.00 PM	" " " "
8.00 PM to 9.00 PM	" " " "
9.00 PM to 10.00 PM	" " " "
10.00 PM to 11.00 PM	" " " "
11.00 PM to 12.00 AM	" " " "

NIGHT CARS.

1.00 PM and 9.00 PM, 10.00 PM to 11.00 PM every half hour.

11.00 PM to 12.00 AM every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.45 AM to 10.30 AM, Every 15 Min.

10.30 AM to 12.00 PM " " " "

12.00 PM to 1.00 PM " " " "

1.00 PM to 2.00 PM " " " "

2.00 PM to 3.00 PM " " " "

3.00 PM to 4.00 PM " " " "

4.00 PM to 5.00 PM " " " "

5.00 PM to 6.00 PM " " " "

6.00 PM to 7.00 PM " " " "

7.00 PM to 8.00 PM " " " "

8.00 PM to 9.00 PM " " " "

9.00 PM to 10.00 PM " " " "

10.00 PM to 11.00 PM " " " "

11.00 PM to 12.00 AM " " " "

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.
FAREWELL VISIT

OF THE
HOWITT PHILLIPS CO.
ONE NIGHT ONLY.

ON
FRIDAY, SEPT. 3.

LONDON'S LATEST SUCCESS

THE LAND OF PROMISE

Prices \$3, 2, & 1 Commencing at 9.15 p.m.
Booking at MOUTRIES.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY 31st AUGUST 1915

The Greatest Drama ever Produced

"EVE"

in 6 Reels 3,000 ft. long

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and

Interesting Historical

and Comic

Pictures

"Lucille Love"

will appear Shortly

in 15 Episodes

BIJOU THEATRE.

1st, 2nd & 3rd September.

Two Thrilling Dramas

"THE OPIUM SMOKER'S DREAM"

in 3 parts.

"CHAVALA"

in 2 parts.

etc., etc.,

Saturday 4th September

in 7 parts

The Powerful Drama

"WRONGLY ACCUSED"

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WE INVITE YOU
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MOTOR BOAT

SUBMIT TO US YOUR REQUIREMENTS AND WE
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BOATS SUPPLIED FROM 12 TO 60 FEET.

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Cold Minerals, Tea, Coffee, Cakes, etc.

Supplied from 4 p.m. daily at Hongkong prices.

With Best attendance.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE

CATERERS.

FRENCH LESSONS

C. MOUSSON

15, Morrison Hill Road

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 125, 191
BUTCHER MEAT

Beef Sirlon—Mei Lung Pa	lb.	19
Prime Cut—	lb.	21
Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	lb.	19
Roast—Shiu	lb.	19
Breast—Ngau Lam	lb.	17
Soup—Tong Yuk	lb.	15
Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	lb.	20
do—Sirlon—Ngau Lau	lb.	30
Sausages—Ngau Cheung	lb.	24
Bullock's Brains—No	per set	10
Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each	50
Head, fresh—Ham Ngau Li	each	60
Head—Ngau Tau	lb.	\$1.00
Heart—Ngau Sum	lb.	14
Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	lb.	20
Feet—Ngau Keuk	each	11
Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	lb.	11
Tail—Ngau Mei	lb.	18
Liver—Ngau Kon	lb.	13
Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	lb.	6
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau Tsai-tan-keuk	set	\$1.00
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pui Kwat	lb.	25
Leg—Yeung Pui	lb.	25
Shoulder—Yeung Shau	lb.	24
Saddle—	lb.	27
Pigs Chidlings—Chu Chong	lb.	27
Brains—Chu No	per set	24
Feet—Chu Keuk	lb.	13
Fry—Chu Ohap	lb.	15
Head—Chu Tau	lb.	11
Heart—Chu Sam	each	18
Kidneys—Chu Yiu	lb.	18
Liver—Chu Kon	lb.	28
Leg—Chu Pui	lb.	24
Corned—Ham Ohu Yuk	lb.	28
Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	lb.	20
Sheeps' Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Keuk	set	60
Heart—Yeung Sam	each	8
Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	lb.	12
Liver—Yeung Kon	lb.	20
Sucking Pigs, to order—Chu Tsai	lb.	22
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	lb.	20
Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau	lb.	20
Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	lb.	19
Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung	lb.	20
Lard—Chu Yau	lb.	20

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Tsai	lb.	35
Capon, Large, Small—Sin Kai	lb.	34
Ducks—Ap	lb.	32
Doves—Pan Kan	lb.	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	20
(fresh)—	per doz	36
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb.	42
Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	lb.	30
Geese—Nga	lb.	24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each	28
Holow—Hoi How Pak Kap	each	25
Snipe—Sha Tsai	each	22
Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung	lb.	60
Hen—Na	lb.	45
Pheasant—Shan Kai	lb.	75
Quail—Om Chui	lb.	25
Partridge—Che Ku	lb.	65

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb.	16
Bream—Pin Yu	lb.	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	lb.	15
Carp—Li Yu	lb.	20
Catfish—Chik Yu	lb.	12
Codfish—Man Yu	lb.	14
Crabs—Hoi	lb.	26
Cuttle Fish—Mak Yu	lb.	16
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	lb.	12
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	lb.	13
Dog Fish—Tui To Sha	lb.	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	lb.	13
Fresh water—Lam Sui Yu	lb.	18
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	lb.	32
Frogs—Tin Kai	lb.	33
Gardoupa—Shek Pan	lb.	40
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	lb.	16
Herrings—Tso Pak	lb.	20
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	lb.	20
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	lb.	18
Loach—Wu Yu	lb.	20
Lobsters—Lung Ha	lb.	28
Mackerel—Chi Yu	lb.	20
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	lb.	32
Mullet—Chai Yu	lb.	16
Oysters—Shang Ho	lb.	22
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	lb.	12
Perch—Tan Lo	lb.	18
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	lb.	16
Plaice—Pan Yu	lb.	15
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	lb.	26
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	lb.	28
Prawns—Ming Ha	lb.	38
Ray—Fai Pa Sha	lb.	10
Rook Fish—Shek Kau Kung	lb.	15
Roach—Chun Yu	lb.	12
Salmon—Ma Yau	lb.	30
Shark—Sha Yu	lb.	7
Skate—Po Yu	lb.	8
Shrimps—Ha	lb.	25
Snapper—Lap Yu	lb.	28
Soles—Tut Sha Yu	lb.	26
Tench—Wan Yu	lb.	16
Turbot—Cho How Yu	lb.	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keuk Yu	lb.	60

FRUITS.

Almonds—Hang Yan	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	lb.	18
(Ontario)—Tin Chun Ping Kho	lb.	18

肉食

Bansana, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heung Chiu lb.	8
(brides), Macao—San Heung Chiu	8
Chestnuts, Chinese—Fong Lut	1
Carambola—Yeung To	12
Coconuts—Ye Tso	each
Grapes—Po Tai Tsz	lb. 30
Lemons, China—Ling Mang	8
America—Kam Shan Tang Mang	10
Lichees Dried—Lai Chi, small Stone	lb 28
" Fresh	5
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ohing	8
Sweet	8
Pears, (American)—Kam San Shoot Lay	10
(Canton, Cooking)—Sha Li	10
Peanuts—Fa Shang	10
Plantain—Tai Chiu	10
Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai	each
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	each 14
Shanghai—Lo Kwat	15
Walnuts—Hop To	lb 15
Green—Sang Hop Tuo	each
Water Melon—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb. 8
Chenck	8
Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Moou Pin Tau	8
(French) Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Pin	8
Sprout—Ah Chai	10
Long—Tau Kok	10
Beet Root—Hung Chai Tau	each 6
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	8
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yuen Kwa	8
Red—Hung Ke	8
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Ka Tsai	lb 19
Cabbage, Shanghai—Ye Tsoi	14
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kam Shan	8
Carrots—Kam Shan	lb 6
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsai	8
Chillies Dried—Kon Lap Chiu	25
Red—Hung Fa Chiu	10
Green—Ching Lap Chiu	8
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li Chu Liu	10
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	each 2
Garlic—Sun Tau	lb 8
Ginger, young—Sun Tse Keung	8
old—Lo Keung	9
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	12
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	each 1
Lettuce—Yeung Shang Tsai	lb. 6
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	lb. 1
Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	35
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Cho Ko	each 1
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each 1
Okros	lb 8
Onions Bombay—Yeung Chong Tau	8
Green—Shang Chong	7
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	lb. 8
Parley—Kun Tsai	lb. 8
Green Peas—Ching Tau	lb. 3
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu	3
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tsai	3
Japan—Yat Pan Shu Tsai	8
American—Fa Ki Shu Tsai	8
Foodow—Tso-chow Shu Tsai	3
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	5
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	12
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	8
Sage—Tso So	8
Shallots—Kon Chung Tau	5
Spinach—Yin Tsai	5
Tomatoes—Fan Ke	6
Taro—Wu Tau	4
Turnips, Punt, (Long)—Lo Pak	4
English—Yeung Lo Pak	4
Vegetable Marrow—Ohit Fwa	4
(American)—Kam-san Chit Fwa	12
Water Cress—Sai Yeung Tsai	6
Lily root—Lin Ngau	8
Yams—Ta Shu	8
English—Yeung Kan Chai	8
Tau	8

The above prices are in accordance with the Government List of maximum charges fixed by Proclamation as revised up to the 30th ult. The Proclamation also contained the following schedule of maximum retail prices:

1. Flour—	
(a) Highest Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.	\$4.50
per lb.	10
(b) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.	4.00
per lb.	08
(c) Third Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.	3.50
per lb.	07
2. Tinned Milk—	
(a) Sweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin	35
(b) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin	25
(c) Sterilized Milk, per tin, (18 oz.)	25
(d) Sterilized Milk, per 1 litre tin	35
(e) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin	33
(f) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin	20
3. Sugar—	
Cube, (in 6 lb. tins), per tin	1.10
Refined Crystallized, per lb.	14
Granulated, per lb.	14
Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb.	13
No. 2	12
Cooking Salt, 2 cents per lb.	
4. Frozen Meat—	

The Dairy Farm prices for frozen food and other stores published on 1st September, 1914, with all changes in prices shown in red ink, are the maximum retail prices for the articles enumerated in the price list of that date. [Approved copies signed by the Chairman and the Secretary of the Food Committee can be seen either at the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Company in Wyndham Street.]

5. Market Produce—(See above)

6. The prices of provisions imported from countries other than China (excepting those above enumerated) may not be raised more than 15 per cent. above the retail prices prevailing in the Colony on the 25th July, 1914.

Note.—In consideration of the loss sustained by discount or subsidiary coinage, payment for all articles of food not exceeding \$1 in value (excepting the articles enumerated in clause 5 in Provision No. 18 of the 30th October, 1914, and in the above Schedule) shall if made in subsidiary coin be subject to an additional charge of 15 per cent.

菓子

杏仁	每斤	1.10
花生	每斤	0.80
芝麻	每斤	1.20

COMMERCIAL.

Alcohol Tenders for Osaka Arsenal.

It is announced that the Osaka Arsenal will shortly call for tenders for the supply of 800,000 kilograms of alcohol, delivery to be made of 100,000 kilograms in September, 100,000 kilograms in October and November and 200,000 kilograms in December and January next. This is the biggest tender of the kind ever called for and it is generally believed that since it is impossible that a single dealer can supply such a quantity, the contract will be divided up among several dealers jointly, or that tenders will be invited for smaller lots to be undertaken by a number of dealers.

German Minerals.
In the July issue of *The South Wales Investment Circular* there is an interesting article on "German Mineral Production." Germany, it shows, has of late years become one of the great mining powers of the world, and between 1892 and 1912 the value of her mineral production increased from \$34,992,000 to \$117,003,000, being a gain of no less than 234 per cent. Of the latter total coal and lignite account for about \$100,000,000, and it is of interest to note that in the case of coal the increase in price has been greater than the increase in quantity. Iron ore in 1912 was valued at \$5,730,800, and the output of zinc (of which Germany is the third largest producer) was worth \$2,600,000.

Bullion.
Messrs. Samuel, Montagu & Co.'s weekly circular dated London, July 29, 1915, states that:—
The movements of gold have been in favour of the Bank of England.

The following amounts were received by the bank:—
July 23, \$25,000 in sovereigns released on Egyptian account.
July 27, \$25,000 in bar gold.
July 28, \$725,000 in bar gold.
Withdrawals were made as under:—

July 28, \$250,000 in sovereigns set aside on miscellaneous account. During the week the net increase amounted to \$202,000. The Argentine Conversion Office receives gold and gives paper dollars in exchange at the rate of \$1 paper to 44 cents gold. The gold may be paid into the Conversion Office free of charge, or may be deposited in the Argentine Legation abroad, in which case the corresponding paper dollars are delivered the following day, less commission at not exceeding two per cent. any change in rate of commission being subject to fifteen days' previous notice. The following are the coins received at the Conversion Office or Legation:—Sovereigns, American Eagles, 20 Mark Pieces and Swiss, French and Italian gold coins of the equivalent of Frs. 20.

With regard to silver the circular states:—
The tone has become somewhat flabby and the scantiness of supplies has barely veiled the disinclination on the part of buyers to come forward. The quotation fell to 22½, a lower figure than any recorded this year. A slight rally, ensued in the course of which 22½ was quoted on the 28th and 27th instant, but dullness reassured itself, and prices fell away lower still to 22 5/16 the quotation of to-day.

The market has again received a measure of support from continental and trade orders, but inquiry from the Indian bazars has been slight, and from China non-existent. It is not surprising that Indian consumers should be sparing in orders at the moment, for rain is scanty in the Punjab, and the irregular character of the monsoon causes some uneasiness though, even should the rain continue to hold off, real anxiety need not be entertained for some weeks to come. An Indian currency return for July 23 gives details in lakhs of rupees as follows:—
Notes in circulation... 6,718
Reserve in silver coin... 3,923
Gold coin and bullion... 780
Gold in England... 615
The stock in Bombay consists of 5,200 bars as compared with 5,700 last week. A shipment of 300,000 oz. was made from San Francisco to Hongkong during the week.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE
Cannot be beaten. Equalled for Bread, Cakes, Confectionery and meals with Wines & Liquors.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS. FA.—SALES. P.—BUYERS. N.—NOMINAL.

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914. Highest	1914. Lowest	1915. Highest	1915. Lowest	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.									
H'kong & S'hai Banking Corp.	\$815 sa. £76/-	120,000	\$125	all	855 July	700 Oct	830 x div.	790 a. div.	{ £2/3/- at 1/9 5/16 equal to \$24.21 for 1/2 year 30/6/15
Marine Insurances.									
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	395 b.	10,000	\$250	50	350 Dec.	305 Oct.	395	260	{ Final of \$4 a/c 1913. Interim of \$18 a/c 1914. Interim of 12½ p.c. for 1914
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	160 b.	10,000	\$15	25	145 May	133 Jan.	170	160	{ Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$25 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	\$972 s	12,400	\$250	100	847½ April	700 Oct.	\$966	\$855	{ Final of \$18 mak. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914
Fire Insurances.									
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$162 b.	20,000	\$100	20	160 July	140 Oct.	160	130	\$9 for 1913
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$405 b.	8,000	\$250	50	385 Feb.	368 April	405	385	\$27 for 1913
Shipping. { 40 cts. b. x the re- C.M.S. S. Co., Ltd. { turn of \$4.50 per s. Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd. { \$72 b. Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd. { 21 s.									
Inlo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	\$145 sa. { 60,000 \$25 { 60,000 £5 {	60,000	\$25	all	79 Jan.	50 Sept.	154	96	{ Final of 3% making 6% on preferred shares & 5% on deferred shares for year 1913
Shell T'port & Trading Co., Ltd.	\$1/11- sa.	3,797,610	£1	all	106/- Feb.	70/- Sept.	90/- x div.	82/- x div.	{ Final of 5/- (Coupon No 24) making 7/- for 1914
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	\$36 s.	40,000	\$10	all	49 Mar.	40 Nov.	37	32	{ \$1.50 per share and bonus of 40 cents per share for year ending 30/4/15
Refineries.									
China S. Refining Co., Ltd.	\$126 sa.	20,000	\$100	all	96½ Feb.	70 Nov.	133	111	\$3 for 1912
Luzon S. Refining Co., Ltd.	\$38 n.	7,000	\$100	all	31 Jan.	17 Dec.	46	27½	\$3 for 1897
Mining.									
Kailash Mining Administration, Ltd.	30/- b.	1,000,000	£1	all	4½ Feb.	33/6 Dec.	33/6	30/-	{ Interim of 1/- account year ending 30.6.15 (Coupon No. 5.)
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	\$3.90 s.	200,000	£1	all	310 Jan.	1.90 Nov.	4	3.60	{ 1/2 for 1909
Tronoh Mines Ltd.	31/- b.	160,000	£1	all	39/- Feb.	19/6 Nov.	32/6	32/-	{ 1/- interim a/c 1915 paid 12.7.15
Ural Caspian, Ltd.	38/- b.	796,666	£1	all	56/6	21/3			{ 1/- interim 1915
Docks, Wharves, and Godowns &c.									
H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	\$75½ b.	60,000	\$50	all	89 Jan.	73 Nov.	79	68	\$3.50 for year 1914
H'kong & W'poo D. Co., Ltd.	\$74 b.	50,000	\$50	all	77 Jan.	53 Oct.	76½	57	\$3 dividend for year 1914
S'hai Dook & Eng. Co., Ltd.	63 b.	55,700	£1	all	60 July	50 Dec.	63	49 ex div.	Tls. 5 for 1913
S'hai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	\$93½ b.	36,000	£1	all	169 Jan.	82½ Dec.	93½	80	Tls. 5 for 1914
Land, Hotels and Buildings.									
Anglo French Lands, Ltd.	\$94 b.	13,000	£100	£100	128 July	120 Dec.	94	94	Tls. 6½ for year ending 29.2.14
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	\$113½ x div. b.	20,000	\$50	50	128 July	120 Dec.	116	112	{ \$2.50 for half year ending 30/6/15
H'kong Land Investment Co. \$109	n.	60,000	\$100	all	117½ July	98 Nov.	111 x div.	108	{ \$3 for year ending 30/6/15
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	\$69½ b.	150,000	\$10	all	94 Jan.	7 Nov.	7	6.10	{ 45 cents for year 1914
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	\$40 b.	6,000	\$50	30	45½ Jan.	44 Feb.	40	40	{ \$3 for 1914
Shanghai Lands, Ltd.	\$102 b.	75,000	£50	all	98 Dec.	89 Oct.	106	101	{ Dividend of 6 p.c. for 1/2 year ending 30.6.15
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	\$72 b.	12,000	\$50	all	73 Dec.	66 Feb.	72	70	{ \$2 for half year ending 30.6.15
H'kong Central Estates, Ltd.	\$100 s.	10,000	\$100	all			100	100	{ \$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14
Cotton Mills.									
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	\$178½ b.	20,000	£50	all	138 July	135 May	178½	152½	Tls. 12 for year ending 31/10/14
Hongkong Cotton Co., Ltd.	\$85½ b.	15,000	\$10	all	84 Mar.	7 June	85½	7	{ 50 cents 31/7/08
Kung Yik, Ltd.	\$17 sa.	75,000	£10	all	14½ Jan.	11 Mar.	17	13½	{ Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30/11/14
Lau Kung Mow, Ltd.	\$8½ b.	8,000	£100	all	110 Feb.	70 May	89	86	{ Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons in S'hai, Ltd.	\$105 b.	40,000	£50	all	135 Feb.	70 Nov.	105	86	{ Div. Tls. 6. Bonus Tls. 4. Extra Bonus Tls. 1 year end'g 30/6/14
Miscellaneous.									
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	\$10 b.	10,000	\$12½	all	12 May	10 Dec.	10	10	85 cents for 1914
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	\$4.35 b.	40,000	\$5	all	4.90 July	4 April	4½	4½	6% for year ending 28.2.06
Do. (Spec. shares)		50,000	\$1	all					
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	\$80 s.	125,000	\$10	all	9 Jan.	7 Nov.	8.95	8.00	70 cts. for 1914
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	\$34 b.	40,000	7½	6	39 June	35 Aug.	34	34	\$1.50 for year ending 31.7.14
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	\$3.15 b.	400,000	£10	all	6.90 Jan.	5 Dec.	82	6.70	50 cts. for 1914
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	\$42½ b.	60,000	\$10	all	49 Jan.	36 Nov.	44½	39	\$2.00 per share for 1914
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	\$185 b.	6,000	\$25	all	217½ July	174 Dec.	185	184	{ Final of \$6 mak'g \$3 for 1914
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	\$28 b.	60,000	\$10	all	25 June	22 Apr.	30	25	{ Final of \$1 mak'g \$2 for 1914
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	5.15 b.	325,000	5/-	all	13/- July	7/- Feb.	5.25	4.80 x div.	{ \$10 % for 1914
Langkats, Ltd.	\$37½ b.	250,000	£10	all	64½ Mar.	28 Dec.	42	37½	{ Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	\$9.60 sa. b.	25,000	\$10	all	10½ Jan.	9½ June	10	9	{ 70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.15
Do (New) 80 cts. b.		50,000	\$10	all	93 cts. Jan.	75 cts. Dec.	41	80 cts.	
Philippines Ld.	\$4 b.	75,000	\$10	all			4	4	None
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	\$5 b.	12,000	\$10	all			5	5	\$1.50 for 1910
Societe des Pulpes et Papier-teries du Tonkin	\$20 b.	13,200	\$50	all			20	20	None
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	\$3.10 b.	20,000	\$5	all	5.00 June	4 Nov.	3½	3.00	25 cts. for year ending 31/5/15
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	\$17½ b.	27,723	\$10	all	22½ Feb.	17 Jan.	18	16½	{ \$1.00 per share for year ending 31.12.14
Watson and Co., Ltd.	\$6.90 b.	90,000	\$10	all	8½ April	6.90 Dec.	6.60 x div.	6½ x div.	{ 60 cts. for 1914
William Powell, Limited.	\$6½ b.	21,000	\$7	all	9½ Jan.	6½ Dec.	7	6	{ 50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14
S. C. Morning Post	\$29 b.	6,000	\$25	all	30 June	92 Dec.	29	29	\$1.50 for 1914

WRIGHT & HORNBY.

Share and General Brokers

6, Des Voeux Road Central. Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO ROOM. 1 SEPT. 1915.

ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS."

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

EXCHANGE.

Sept. 1st.

Selling.	T/T Bombay	On Haiphong
T/T Demand... 1/9 5/16	Demand Bombay... 134½	82½ prem.
30 d/s... 1/9 3/8	T/T Calcutta... 134½	On Saigon... 84½
60 d/s... 1/9 1/16	Demand Calcutta... 134½	On Bangkok... 86½
4 m/s... 1/9 1/16	Demand Manila... 84½	
T/T Shanghai... 78½	T/T San P'co & N.Y. 40 7/8	Buying.
Private 30 d/s slight	Demand New York 41	4 m/s. L/C... 1/9 15/16
T/T Singapore... 78½	T/T Java... 100½	4 m/s. D/P... 1/10 1/16
T/T Japan... 85½	T/T Marks... 100½	30 d/s. Sney & M. 1/10 3/16
T/T India... 134½	Demand Germany... 100½	30 d/s. San P'co & N.Y. 40 7/8
Demand India... 134½	T/T France... 2½	4 m/s. Marks... Nom.
	Demand Paris... 244	4 m/s. Franco... 250

Gold Leaf per oz. \$59.60
Sovereign... \$11.20 nom.
Bar Silver ready... 23 forward

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Discount per 100:
Chinese... 20 cts. pieces \$20 1/2
Chinese... 10 " \$20 1/2
Hongkong 20 cts. pieces \$9 3/4
Hongkong 10 " \$9 3/4

NOTICE

NY CARLSBERG BEER.

The world famed DANISH brew, for years known as the finest Beer specially brewed for the Far East.



IT'S PURE.
IT'S CLEAR,
IT'S CHEAP,
AND
SUITS
THIS
CLIMATE IN
ANY KIND
OF
WEATHER

IT'S BREWED
BY
NY CARLSBERG
BREWERY
COPENHAGEN
DENMARK
AND
IS OF
BONA FIDE
DANISH ORIGIN

Can now be obtained from all hotels and Compravores, and from

DONNELLY AND WHYTE.

TEL: 630

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE: 60, Wall St., New York

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES: BOMBAY, LONDON, CALCUTTA, MANILA, CANTON, PANAMA, CEBU, PEKING, COLON, SAN FRANCISCO, HANKOW, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, KOBE, YOKOHAMA

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000

RESERVE FUNDS \$4,120,000

(U.S. Gold) \$7,370,000

All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000

Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000

Reserve Fund " 19,600,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches: Amoy, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Shanghai, Singapore, Souchow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

EISEI ONO, Manager.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1915.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE.—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £1,200,000

Reserve Fund £1,800,000

Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

Wm. DICKSON, Manager.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

NOTICE

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up... \$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application.)

The Office of TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILL, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed by SHEWAN TOMES & CO. General Managers.

Hongkong 19th March, 1890

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS \$1,500,000

Sterling \$1,500,000 at 2½

Silver \$15,000,000

Reserve Liability of \$1,500,000

Proprietors \$1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS: Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Chairman.

Hon. Mr. L. Landale, Deputy Chairman.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq., G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., C. S. Gubbay, Esq., T. H. Holyoak, Esq., J. A. Plummer, Esq., Hon. Mr. E. Shallice, CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong—N. J. STABE, Manager.

Shanghai—A. G. Stephens, London Bankers, London County and Westminster Limited.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS: For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

N. J. STABE, Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application.

